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VOL. XII—NO. 2475. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

A Portion of the Rebels Still in the Shenandoah Valley.

Lee's Headquarters at Culpepper Court-House.

Departure of General McClellan for the North.

He Makes a Speech Urging the Soldiers to Stand by Burnside.

HIS FAREWELL ORDER TO THE ARMY.

How the Change is Received by the Soldiers.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Accounts from Manassas Junction to-day say that the railroad is in good order from Catlett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar River bridge, and all the way up to Rappahannock Station.

Contrabands coming into our lines at Rappahannock Station, report Longstreet in command of the rebel forces at Culpepper, and that Gen. Lee, who commands the whole army, also has his headquarters there.

They say that Gen. A. P. Hill's force continues with Jackson somewhere in the Valley, and that Longstreet's forces and others at Culpepper were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

On Saturday last, they add, Jackson was not moving toward Culpepper.

Scouts from Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap yesterday received the enemy's pickets at both, and a Union lady, sent to our lines under a flag of truce, says that Gen. Hill's forces were five days before lying on the other side of the Gap.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11—P. M.

A correspondent of the Associated Press at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac reports that a small force of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance, yesterday morning, at Salem, which is 13 miles from Warrenton. They were hovering in the rear of our army, evidently watching our movements, and to cut off the transportation of supplies.

The information received respecting the rebel army, shows that A. P. and D. H. Hill's commands were concentrated in and around Culpepper Court-house, yesterday; that Longstreet occupies the bottom Culpepper and Gordonsville, while Jackson holds Chester and Manassas Gap.

There was heavy firing in the front yesterday, between Pleasanton and Stuart, but the result was of no importance.

Gen. Bayard still remains at Rappahannock Station, with the enemy in force on the opposite side of the river.

The troops are in a comfortable and healthy condition, being well clothed and having ample supplies of food.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTURE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Maj-Gen. McCLELLAN and personal Staff left Warrenton at 11 o'clock to-day. On reaching Warrenton Junction a salute was fired. The troops, which had been drawn up in line, afterward broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded round him, and many eagerly called for a few parting words. He said, in response, while on the platform of the railroad depot:

"I wish you to stand by BURNSIDE as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good bye."

To this there was a spontaneous and enthusiastic response. The troops were also drawn up in line at Bristow Station and Manassas Junction, where similar scenes took place, and where McCLELLAN was complimented with enthusiastic cheers.

The party arrived here this afternoon, just in time to take the 5 o'clock train of cars for Trenton. The cars being detained, owing to some impediment on the track, Gen. McCLELLAN was recognized by the many soldiers quartered in that vicinity, when he was greeted with oft-repeated cheers.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The following Farewell Order was read to the forces composing the Army of the Potomac, yesterday morning, on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR RECTORTOWN, VA., Nov. 7, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

An order of the President deprives upon Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, the command of this army. In parting from you, I cannot express the love and gratitude I have to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will probably live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved; our marches; perils and dangers; the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease; the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled; the strongest associations which exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in *supporting the Constitution of our country* and the nationality of its people.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General United States Army.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Gen. McCLELLAN was escorted to the cars this morn, by a large cavalcade of officers, including Gen. BURNSIDE. There was no demonstration on his departure.

Gen. AUGUR, recently appointed to a division command in the Second Army Corps, has been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS, and left to-day.

The 6th New-York Cavalry, (Ira Harris Guards,) went, yesterday, on a reconnoissance toward the Blue Ridge.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNOR SPRAGUE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10, 1862.

GENERAL: Allow me to tender you my sincere congratulations on your appointment to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Your well-known energy, skill and patriotism, will, I feel sure, restore confidence to a disheartened people, and lead them to expect active operations and the speedy success of our brave army in the suppression of treason and rebellion.

Rhode Island regards your appointment with enlarged pride and pleasure.

(Signed,) WM. SPRAGUE.

To Gen. BURNSIDE, Commander-in-Chief, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, Nov. 10, 1862.

To Gov. Wm. Sprague:

Your dispatch of this date is received, and I thank you for it. It is a great support to me in the assumption of so great a responsibility to know that I have your confidence and that of the State of Rhode Island.

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Army Received the News of Gen. McClellan's Removal.

LETTER FROM RECTORTOWN.

RECTORTOWN, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., THIRTY-EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

At 11 o'clock last night came the order for removing Gen. McCLELLAN, and substituting Gen. BURNSIDE in his place. The announcement this morning, of course, occasions the most intense excitement among the troops. But we hear nothing of those one hundred thousand who were to lay down their arms. On the contrary, the news is received among the soldiers as the harbinger of victory. To see the effect, I made known the fact to a number of them collected at the depôt this morning. "That's good news!" exclaimed one. "I am mighty glad to hear that," said another. "This war will soon be ended," chimed in a third. There was not, indeed, a dissenting voice among the whole number as to the propriety and necessity for such a change. The General's Staff is, of course, uproarious, venting their spleen against the President, Gen. HALLECK, and mankind in general. Gen. McCLELLAN was very unfortunate in selecting his staff of officers. There were exceptions, to be sure, but, as a whole, there has been no body of men so universally unpopular in the army. Pretentious, overbearing, it has been almost impossible to penetrate through them to their General. His headquarters were at this place until to-day. Early this morning he and Gen. BURNSIDE rode over together to Salem, a small village five miles distant on the Manassas Railroad. Gen. SYKES' Brigade, which guards the rear of the army, passed through here to-day, from the direction of Snicker's Gap. Gen. SYKES, who is of the Regular army, and brave as he is affable and cautious, was promoted recently from the Colonelcy of the First Minnesota, for distinguished bravery in the battles of the Peninsula. He has been quartered for the past few days at the residence of a daughter of Gen. ARMISTEAD, an old officer of the Regular army. Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps have both been given up, as our forces have continued on their onward march. The appearance of a few rebel cavalry through the latter, day before yesterday, occasioned considerable of a panic among the teamsters. A hundred rumors were soon afloat to the effect that Harper's Ferry had been taken, our wagon trains captured, &c., &c. The First New-Jersey Cavalry started on a scouting expedition on Wednesday; proceeding up through the valley we here passed through and captured six of WARR'S guerrillas, which were discovered in the *vicinity of Short Mountain. Large numbers of* convalescents and stragglers are scattered all along the various roads from the Potomac. Some fifteen hundred exchanged prisoners are also on their way from the Ferry. The Manassas Gap Railroad is now to be the base of our supplies. Several trains ran up yesterday from the Junction with forage and supplies. Our advance is now at Sulphur Springs, a few miles beyond Warrenton. A fight has been expected at Waterloo, and heavy firing has been heard in that direction to-day. All the troops in the vicinity of Salem and Piedmont are being rapidly pushed forward. I have found many Union people on the march. One—a large slaveholder—told me that he considered the President's Proclamation the most effective war measure which had yet been adopted. The quicker it was put into effect the better. Large numbers of the negroes are following in the wake of the army, "striking out for the North," as they express. Miss BUCKNER, the quinine operator, who has just been released, lives a short distance from here. An order was promulgated from headquarters, Thursday morning, ordering that all officers guilty of permitting their men to pillage and rob the people, shall be punished with death. Notwithstanding the stringency of the measure, however, the men continue to indulge freely in their stealing propensities.

A furious snow-storm raged all day yesterday, and the weather to-day is cold and cheerless. J.

LETTERS FROM WARRENTON.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

Major-Gens. McCLELLAN and BURNSIDE reached here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and took quarters at the Warren Green House. It was soon noised about that Gen. McCLELLAN had been relieved of his command, and ordered to report to Trenton, N. J. As such an order would be slightly Premonitory, the rumor was not generally credited, until an officer stated that he had it from one of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff. The confirmation was soon known, and, as well may be expected, it was the only subject talked of by the large group of officers on the piazza and about the front of the hotel for some time. All were taken *by surprise, and all desired to know the immediate* cause of the order, but no one appeared who could gratify them so far as to give the desired information, and everything was left to conjecture.

A few insisted upon it that the "Radicals"—a phantasmagoria that seems to haunt the brains of almost all admirers of the institution of Slavery—had got the President by the nose again, and were using him to carry out their darling projects against the peculiar institution, known as African Slavery; others "guessed" that it was because Gen. McCLELLAN failed to prevent the rebel army from falling back to Gordonsville and Richmond. Still there was another class who believed that the retiring General was to be restored to his old position as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in the field, and that Gen. HALLECK was to be put into camp again.

Many expressed their regrets at the issuing of such an order just at this time, and a few reckless individuals, under the excitement of the moment, threatened to resign their commissions forthwith—as if they were serving Generals and not a country. But they will not resign, although some of them, possibly, could be well spared from the service. A certain class of officers, who look at everything from a political stand-point, predicted that it would make Gen. McCLELLAN the next *Democratic* President of the United States. The subject was soon exhausted, and the officers, who had nothing better to do, canvassed the qualifications of the new incumbent, Gen. BURNSIDE. The opinions were as various as the prejudices of the individuals who expressed them, but a majority of officers think that the choice of the President is a good one.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, or he who is more familiarly known as "Extra Billy," resides in this town, on the Culpepper Road, and was found at his home yesterday, and was paroled. He is yet confined to his house with wounds received in battle and a fever that supervened. He talks despondingly of the success of rebeldom, and predicts that one more battle will settle the fate of the Confederate States. The fate of this prematurely old man is but another illustration that the way of the transgressor is hard. A man of limited capacity of mind, but of great social influence, he was one of the first to use his influence to sever the Union, and boastingly sought a traitor's doom. To-day he is a ruined man, prostrated upon a bed of sickness from which he will rise, if at all, a mere wreck of his former self. Of his two sons, one was killed in the battles in front of Richmond, and the other died from disease incurred by exposure serving the secession cause.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

The order relieving Gen. McCLELLAN was received at his headquarters, at Rector Town, before midnight, Saturday. Gen. GORMAN and a few other officers were present at the time. The fact became known at daybreak among the soldiers, occasioning much excitement and discussion, but not the least indication of an outbreak. Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, as might be expected, were furious on the Government and mankind generally. Several officers tendered their resignations on Saturday, but these are generally considered to be of that number who are waiting for some excuse to turn up for abandoning the army.

Gens. BURNSIDE and McCLELLAN were over here together yesterday morning, accompanied by their Staffs, the best of feeling existing between them. Gen. BURNSIDE is loth to assume the new position, but evidently does so from the sense of the necessity of having a more vigorous leader. He rode out yesterday, about 1 o'clock, to inspect the troops, who were arriving from various directions.

Gen. SUMNER has returned, overtaking his command at Salem, which reached here about noon yesterday, in fine spirits. The old hero was received with the wildest demonstrations of delight by his troops.

A train of cars is expected here to-morrow. They continue to run up on the regular route as far as Salem. Unfounded rumor to the effect that a supply train had been cut off between Gainesville and that place, occasioned [illegible] yesterday.

Large numbers of stragglers are between here and the Potomac. It is found that many of them may be cut off by guerrillas getting into our rear through Snicker's Gap.

Fifteen hundred convalescents and exchanged prisoners, brought to Harper's Ferry on Monday, have mostly overtaken their regiments.

Heavy cannonading has been heard this forenoon, supposed to be from the extreme advance. The general impression is that large forces of the enemy still remain on the other side of the Blue Ridge. Affairs were quiet at Waterloo up to latest advices, no battle being anticipated.

Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff were expected to leave here last evening for Belle ie to-day for Trenton. There has been a change in the weather, it being very delightful to-day. The soldiers are abundantly supplied with rations, some sick overcoats and clothing. No battle is expected here shortly, the nearest *of the enemy being some distance away.*

Gen. BURNSIDE is loved and admired by all who know him, and, fully conversant with the plan of the campaign, as first laid down, will, all believe, carry it out effectually. The new troops, and those of the old army, save a portion of the Peninsula men, are delighted with his appointment.

The First New-Jersey Cavalry returned to Salem on Saturday, from a reconnoissance in the rear, having captured six of WARR'S guerrilla band. The enemy occupied Ashby's Gap an hour after we abandoned it, capturing some Sutlers' goods. From this rose numerous painful rumors, to the effect that our wagon trains were cut off, Harper's Ferry captured, &c.

OPERATIONS IN THE EXTREME FRONT.

The Reoccupation of Warrenton—Condition of the People—Gen. Pleasanton Across the Rappahannock—Position of the Rebel Army.

WARRENTON, Va., Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

This place was reoccupied by the Union troops last evening at 6 o'clock, by the advance of Gen. REYNOLDS' command, from Salem, striking the Centreville pike and entering the town from a northerly direction. Gen. PLEASANTON'S command was within supporting distance at the west, on the Sperryville road, but their services were not required, as the rebel troops had all skedaddled. It is now known that this place has only been occupied recently by about 400 of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Col. PAYNE, (a native of the town,) with two mountain howitzers. With this small force, Col. PAYNE, by his activity, managed to completely deceive the various commanders sent to reconnoitre the place, making them believe it was defended by a much larger force than it really was. With his howitzers he would make rapid dashes in every direction where our scouts appeared, and managed to keep up appearances in a remarkable manner. Col. PAYNE had been ordered by Gen. SUMNER to hold the place at all hazards, promising a timely coöperation with his force. But all human calculations are liable to be thwarted, and the fates and Gen. PLEASANTON, in this instance, rendered it impossible for Gen. SUMNER to fulfill his promise. At 1 o'clock P. M., when Col. PAYNE'S pickets reported Union troops approaching from two different directions, and in such a manner as to completely cut off the expected relief, he very wisely concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and marshaling his four hundred followers and fifty or more conscripts, skedaddled after the most approved fashion, taking the road which, if he travels far enough, will lead him to that delectable place known as Culpepper.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the advance guard of the Union force entered the town and found here in the hospitals some two hundred rebel soldiers, a majority of whom are more or less mutilated in their fair proportions by necessary amputation of one or more limbs. The wealth of female loveliness for which Warrenton is greatly celebrated, still remains here intact, and many an old acquaintance between the secesh ladies and the Union soldiers has been revived. Of secesh-looked males there are none to be seen upon the street. Those who did not feel it an important duty to answer the call of Jeff. DAVIS by volunteering to serve in his army have been ruthlessly torn from their homes by the Recruiting Sergeant under the Conscription act. Some of this last class were dragged of yesterday, and in several instances I know of, their families are left in hopeless destitution. Tell, gaunt old men, saunter about the street like spectres, and expressed themselves pleased with the "reoccupation;" "for," says an old resident, "we are almost starved out." Hog and hominy, it appears, has been the staple and almost the only articles of food obtainable. The stores are all closed, because the owners have nothing to sell but tobacco. The town is without any of the ordinary luxuries of life—such as groceries—which are considered as necessaries by many people. The want of coffee is not severely felt, for rye is a substitute that almost equals—if properly made—coffee itself, and is free from most of the objectionable qualities pertaining to coffee. Sugar—the last that was here—sold for $3 per pound; whisky (warranted to kill at 40 rods,) $20 per gallon, where it can be had at all; and it is fact, every article that is continued in civilized communities, when to be had at all, are sold at equally fabulous prices. At the hotel where I now write—the Warrenton House—the bill of fare is bacon, rice and apple-sauce for dinner; rice, apple-sauce and bacon for supper, with rye-coffee and flat-cakes ad nodum. For these rations the landlord gets $3 per day, and when his present stock is used up, he does not know where to replace it. Fodder, forage, &c., are equally scarce. I have been in the place all day and have spent hours in a fruitless search to get something for my horse to eat. He has gone to his rest to-night supperless. But he is surrounded by a large number of horses equally unfortunate. A train of cars, with provisions, is expected here to-morrow, and the telegraph operators on the following day, so that we confidently expect an improvement in our position at an early moment.

With others I rode into town from Gainesville this morning, in one of the coldest and most disagreeable snow-storms that it has ever been my fate to experience. The streets to-night are covered with snow, and everything about looks cheerless and uncomfortable as well may be imagined. We have but little appetite for hog and hominy, and it is only by offering large bribes that a little fuel can be obtained, to warm the otherwise cheerless room where I now write. Soldiers fare better than outsiders with the army, for they generally get their rations, and are prepared for nearly all emergencies, in mind if not literally in fact. There are some trees and fences left in these parts, and with rations and a fire they brave the storm and keep up a good exterior. The whole aspect of the place to-night more resembles Northern New-England in the dead of Winter, than a country village in the "Sunny South." There has been no sun visible here for several days, however, and we are anxiously looking for his cheerful face again.

A RICH ARRANGEMENT DISTURBED.

After Gen. PLEASANTON thrashed STUART near Ashby's Gap, the latter fell back along the base of the Blue Ridge, and continued to draw Gen. PLEASANTON south of Chester's Gap, where Gen. A. P. HILL'S force was stationed ready to fall on his rear. Had the plot succeeded, the whole face of matters in this section would have been changed. The trap was discovered in time to avoid a disaster, and instead of falling into it, Gen. PLEASANTON, when near Chester's Gap, crossed over to the Gaithill and Orleans road, and then taking a southwesterly direction, cut off Hill's rear, preventing him from extending the promised relief to Col. PAYNE in this place, and also forced him back upon HILL'S command.

Gen. STUART'S command is near at hand, and he will probably make his headquarters here to-day—but not to remain. The whole army is in motion, and in light marching order, is pressing forward into the very bowels of Dixie.

Gen. SIGEL is moving down the railroad, and was yesterday at Catlett's Station. Gen. BURNSIDE is to move toward Fredericksburgh, it is understood here; Gen. REYNOLDS' column, and all the other columns fill up the Gap to the base of the Blue Ridge, and everything is being swept before the mighty Union host; there is no rebel power that can stay the onward march of this army, I confidently believe.

Gen. REYNOLDS is in temporary command of the town, and will be relieved to-morrow by Gen. BURNSIDE, unless some unforeseen event transpires to change the aspect of affairs. Capt. ROYLE, of the Twenty-first New-York Volunteers, is Acting Provost-Marshal.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8, 1862.

GEN. PLEASANTON ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Old Sol made his appearance early this morning and everything and everybody looks more cheerful. Gen. BURNSIDE has not arrived yet, but is expected every hour. Gen. STUART who was expected to follow me here, it is now said is moving upon the Rappahannock. Gen. PLEASANTON crossed the Rappahannock yesterday, after a brief skirmish with Jos. JOHNSON'S command. A portion of Gen. STUART'S command is within a short distance of the Rappahannock. Several bridges have to be rebuilt before the army can move on in force. This will occasion a delay of only a few days.

THE POSITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

LONGSTREET is supposed to be covering the rear of the rebel army near Winchester, and with D. H. HILL'S force in on our right flank across the Blue Ridge. Lee himself, with the bulk of his army, was yesterday between Culpepper and Gordonsville. LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL have also passed on in the same direction.

Gen. McCLELLAN, whose headquarters have been at Rectortown for several days, is expected here to-day. There was quite a brisk skirmish near the Rappahannock, near Sulphur Springs, yesterday. The rebels on duty there were driven into a mill. Our rifled cannon riddled the mill, and as the rebs attempted to escape, they were picked off by our sharpshooters. I have not been able to ascertain their loss in this affair.

The Occupation of Rappahannock Station by Gen. Bayard—An Artillery Skirmish—The Bridge and Railroad in Good Order.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1862.

The return of one to a place from which he had been, but a short time before, forced to leave incontinently, and with a sharp shower of grape and canister in his rear to expedite his movements, as may well be supposed, is fraught with no little degree of interest. It was with a remembrance of such an occasion, that I approached Rappahannock Station last evening, in the wake of BAYARD'S Cavalry. But a little more than two months ago, with the whole army commanded by Major-Gen. POPE at my heels, I was compelled to leave the very spot from which I now write under a force of circumstances which all are bound to recognize. The skedaddle of the Union army from the line of the Rappahannock cannot be fresh in the minds of every newspaper reader, and need not be particularly detailed at this time. It was a disgraceful, because unnecessary retreat. We again approach the scene of our former disgrace under more encouraging circumstances. The Union army, besides at Cedar Mountain, was then retreating before an exultant and overbearing foe; on the contrary, it is now advancing upon or to circumvent that same foe, and with an encouraging prospect of success. Then the army was, to a certain extent, demoralized, as all retreating armies must, to a greater or less extent, necessarily be; but now the scene is reversed, and the enemy, though doing it sullkily, is fleeing before it.

Gen. BAYARD, with cavalry and artillery, approached the scene of their former triumph, last evening after nightfall. A small picket, stationed on the Rappahannock Bridge, received the first intimation of the approach of a Union force, by a shell passing over their heads, and landing in the enemy's camp beyond, to which the picket-guard speedily retreated in the utmost consternation; the camp, consisting of about one regiment of infantry, and a small force of cavalry, and four guns, was at once in a terrible commotion; the camp-fires were extinguished, and the force fell back to the main camp, after responding to the abrupt salutation they had received from a 6-pounder. The lights having been extinguished, left no mark for the artillerists, and consequently but few shots were fired. This morning the enemy, having received reinforcements, took a favorable position for artillery practice, and commenced returning in kind the compliments extended to them last evening. Our six-pounders were put to the work in hand with spirit, and the gunners on the opposite side of the river were forced to retire beyond the reach of powder and ball. The enemy's fire was very much at random, and no one was seriously injured in the Union force. Gen. BAYARD, acting under orders, declined to avail himself of a tempting opportunity afforded him to cross the river and whip the whole camp, and the enemy having retired, we rested in position. These matters stand here to night.

The bridge at this point is in good condition, and we shall not be surprised to see the steam horse, with the Union flag set, crossing the Rappahannock again, within a few days, headed for Culpepper. The channel at this point is low and can be forded at many points other than the regular fords. Gen. PLEASANTON, on the extreme right of the army, has crossed the river on a reconnoissance, and no one need feel surprised to hear that Gen. BAYARD has gone off on a similar project for the left flank, at an early day. The owners of property in this vicinity have not manifested any great degree of enterprise in the way of improvements, since my last visit to the place. A few chantlers, with here and there a house in the distance, is all that there is to be seen to relieve the barren waste—made so by the exigencies of the war.

Gen. BAYARD'S Command for the last ten days has been constantly on the move. Starting from Chantilly in the early part of last week it was engaged with STUART'S force at Aldie—an account of which I furnished at the time. Rebel soldiers captured recently say that in the fight at Aldie, their loss was much more heavy than we had any knowledge of; they estimate the rebel loss to have averaged two men in every company engaged. Almost daily from that time to the present, Gen. BAYARD has been skirmishing with the enemy, everywhere defeating him and taking many prisoners. This force has rendered heretofore distinguished service, particularly when covering the rear of Gen. POPE'S army last August, on its retreat from the fatal field of Slaughter Mountain, until that army was in front of Washington. It is now in better condition than ever before, notwithstanding its arduous service. It has recently received, and to-day equals almost any cavalry force, in efficiency, in the world.

The Capture of Warrenton—The Cars Running Through Thoroughfare Gap, &c.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862.

We have information, to-day, that Gen. PLEASANTON took Warrenton, yesterday, after a short but sharp engagement. The headquarters of Gen. McCLELLAN were yesterday at Rectortown, to which place there is telegraphic communication, to-day. The headquarters of Gen. SIGEL were established at this place yesterday, but a portion of his command—the left wing—will advance, to-day, toward and perhaps as far as Warrenton, to which place Gen. SIGEL will doubtless move to-morrow or next day. The different army corps are in motion, on both sides, and it is not unlikely that there will be a race for Richmond. *The pickets of McCLELLAN'S and SIGEL'S* commands came within sight of each other, yesterday, in Bull Run Valley. Gen. PLEASANTON, it seems, after thrashing STUART, near Ashby's Gap, immediately marched for Warrenton, where he arrived last evening.

The cars on the Manassas Gap Railroad run to Salem, through Thoroughfare Gap.

Our pickets were undisturbed, last night.

The rebels are looking with great anxiety for the result of the election in New-York. The result is not known here, yet. They express a hope that STANDISH has been elected, because it will give promise of an early peace—that is, if the Democratic Party can once more gain the ascendancy in the Free States, they will recognize the Jeff. Davis Government, and that will end the war.

Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal, is engaged taking testimony to show who fired the village of Haymarket, on Tuesday, and by whose order it was done. Nine houses were destroyed.

Most of the men in this corps are greatly in want of blankets.

The Advance to Catlett's Station—The Snow Storm.

MANASSAS, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

Gen. PATTERSON, late of SIGEL'S Division, made an advance from Bristow's Station, four miles beyond here, last night, to Catlett's Station, near Warrenton Junction, on the railroad, but returned to the former place this morning, having found a large force of rebel cavalry at the latter place. The entire force at this place has just received orders to prepare to march at a moment's notice, probably up the Warrenton road.

A heavy and cold snow-storm has prevailed all the morning, and up to three o'clock has fallen flat. The ground is covered, and the troops, although in excellent spirits, are doing the best they can to make themselves comfortable in their shelter tents. Some alarm was created in consequence of the non-arrival of trains from Alexandria last night, but subsequent information allayed all fears of another rebel raid. Two of the participants in the late raid upon the *wood train at this place are prisoners at Gen. SIGEL'S* headquarters. They belong to the cavalry arm of the rebel service, and were the two who removed the heads of the spikes confining the rails. There were but five concerned in the transaction. Repairs are being made upon the Dumfries branch road, near this place. ARGUS.

A Salute in Hartford in Honor of Gen. Burnside.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Yesterday at noon thirty-four guns were fired here, by order of Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of this State, in honor of the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Further Views of the Results of Northern Elections.

NO CHANCE FOR EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 6 is received. Speaking of the results of Northern elections, it says:

"These astonishing manifestations from the North convey the idea of an emphatic and impressive popular verdict against the Abolition faction, which has ruled the Government at Washington. The Northern papers attempt to lessen the value of the results of the elections in the eyes of the South. The truth, however, is determined by the circumstance that the principal issue on which the recent contests in the North was contested was, that the Democrats were a peace Party in disguise, and with this issue thrust in their faces, the people of the three most populous States in the North have given unprecedented majorities to the Democratic candidates, and a blow to the Abolitionists at the ballot-box that will consign them into the background."

NO PROSPECT OF INTERVENTION.

The *Examiner* says:

"The prospects of European intervention have dissolved like a mere wreath. But a month ago there were hopeful indications that England and France were about to take some action in this case that would be favorable to the South. Our position was relented not only in the journals of the country, but in the minds of intelligent Europeans on this side the Atlantic.

It is known that on the strength of the confidence of our national adversaries being fully realized, in England and France, transactions have been entered into, some extent by foreign capitalists in Confederate bonds at eighty-six cents on the dollar. There is, however, no mistaking the significance of the speech of the British Secretary of War, in which he states that the "South has not as yet accomplished her independence," and must be regarded as a belligerent, holding an uncertain position in an uncertain war. The British Government will be in no way committed, from time during the continuance of this war, recognize the Southern Confederacy, at one of the independent Powers of the earth, or interfere to limit the duration of this war."

FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Twenty-six Federal prisoners were received at the Libby Prison on Thursday night, and Lynchburgh, and seven prisoners were received yesterday from the White House.

UNEMPLOYED NEGROES.

While the soldiers who enlisted to fight, are engaged at Drury's and Chaffin's Bluffs in felling trees and digging up to their knees in mud and water, Richmond is full of free negroes and slaves, the vast of whose occupation is, contrasting the warriors. The Yankees set an example in our authorities in their employment of negroes.

WILD TURKEYS ON THE JAMES.

Wild turkeys are quite plenty on the James River, in the vicinity of Drury's and Chaffin's Bluffs. The officers and soldiers stationed there add to their rations by shooting them.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold is selling in Richmond at $2.25 to $2.50, a decline of 50 cents within the week.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

It is reported that Gen. LEE, having drawn all the enemy into a trap at Sudsbury, had taken them and routed them, with great slaughter. We have failed to obtain from the War Office confirmation of this pleasing story.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEXAN COAST.

The Capture of Corpus Christi, Galveston, and Sabine City.

REAR-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

The Navy Department has received yesterday dispatches from Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, dated Pensacola Bay, Oct. 18. After stating that Galveston, *Corpus Christi, and Sabine City, and the adjacent* waters are now in our possession, he says: "A short time ago, I sent down the coast of Texas Acting-Volunteer-Lieut. J. W. KITTERSON, with the ship Arthur, the little steamer Sachem, and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi and the waters adjacent, whence we heard of the only small craft running to Havana. He succeeded very well; took the places; made several captures, and compelled the enemy to burn several of their vessels; but on one occasion venturing on shore with the small boat, he was surrounded and taken prisoner, and carried to Houston, where they paroled him on condition that he should go North, and not serve till regularly exchanged.

I next sent the *Kensington*, Acting-Master CROCKER, commanding, with the *Rachel Seamen* and a launch with a howitzer, to Sabine Pass. His, too, succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortar schooners, Henry James, Acting-Master FERNALD, commanding, whom he invited to take part with him, which he did; and, according to Acting-Master CROCKER'S report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort and are still going ahead briskly, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with dispatches.

I sent Commander BERRIAN, with the gunboats *Owasco, Harriet Lane, Clifton* and *Westfield*, to take Galveston, which he did, in the shortest time, and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the Owasco exploded directly over the heads of the men at and around the big gun—their main reliance—and the enemy left. A flag of truce was hoisted, and the preliminaries arranged for a surrender, which took place on the 9th inst. Corpus Christi, the adjacent waters are still held by the *Sachem*, and other small vessels.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

A band of music is in attendance at the Baltimore depôt to receive Gen. McCLELLAN. He will reach there about midnight, and it is believed he will proceed immediately by special train to Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Gen. McCLELLAN will arrive here at 2 A. M., of the *13th. Preparations have been made to extend him a* proper reception.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 11—6:20 P. M.

McCLELLAN has just arrived. He goes through to Philadelphia immediately.

Pennsylvania Frightened Again—Reported Invasion of the State.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

It is reported this afternoon that the rebels were in Mercersburgh, and on the way to Chambersburgh. It is probably unfounded, and caused by squads of Union cavalry purchasing horses.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Report of the Military Commission.

From the Tribune.

The Commission, consisting of Maj.-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A. of Vols., President; Major-Gen. G. Cadwalader, U. S. A. of Vols.; Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A. of Vols.; Major Donn Piatt, A. A. G. of Vols.; Capt. F. Ball, A. D. C. of Vols., Col. J. Holt, Judge-Advocate General, called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending the the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have the honor to report the following:

On the [illegible] of September, Gen. White entered Harper's Ferry with his force from Winchester. The next day he was ordered to Martinsburgh, to take command of the forces there. On the 12th of September, he returned to Harper's Ferry, where he remained until the surrender, without assuming the command.

On the 7th of September, Gen. McClellan, the [illegible] having preceded him, left Washington under orders issued some days previously, to drive the enemy from Maryland. That night he established his headquarters at Rockville, from which place, on the 11th of September, he telegraphed to Gen. Halleck to have Col. Miles ordered to join him at once.

On the 5th of September Col. Thomas H. Ford, Thirty-second Ohio, took command of the forces on Maryland Heights. Forces were placed at Solomon's Gap and at Sandy Hook. Those at Sandy Hook, under Col. Maulsby, retired by Col. Miles' order to the eastern slope of Maryland Heights, two or three days previous to their evacuation by Col. Ford. On the 11th of September the force at Solomon's Gap was driven in by the enemy. Col. Ford called upon Col. Miles for reinforcements. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York and the Thirty-ninth New-York (Garibaldi Guards) were sent him on Friday, the 12th of September, and on the morning of the 13th he was further reinforced by the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York and a portion of a Maryland regiment under Lieut.-Col. Downey.

Col. Ford made requisition for axes and spades to enable him to construct defences on the Heights, but obtained none. With ten axes, belonging to some Maryland troops, hiring all that could be obtained, a slight breastwork of trees was constructed, on the 12th, near the crest of the Heights, and a slashing of timber made for a short distance in front of the breastwork.

The forces under Col. Ford were stationed at various points on Maryland Heights, the principal force being on the crest of the hill near the breastwork and look-out. Skirmishing commenced on Friday, the 12th, on the crest of the hill.

Early on the morning of the 13th, the enemy made an attack on the crest of the hill, and after some time, the troops retired in some confusion to the breastwork, where they were rallied. About 9 o'clock, a second attack was made, which the troops behind the breastwork resisted for a short time, and until Col. Sherrill, of the Twelfth New-York, was wounded, and carried off the field, when the entire One Hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment, as some witnesses testify, all but two companies, Major Hewitt states, broke and fled in utter confusion. Men and most of the officers all fled together, no effort being made to rally the regiment, except by Col. Ford, Lieut. Barnum, Acting-Adjutant, and some officers of other regiments, directed by Gen. Miles, then on the Heights.

Soon after, the remaining forces at the breastwork fell back, under a supposed order from Major Hewitt, who, however, says that he gave no such order; merely sent instructions to the Captains of his own regiment that, if they were compelled to retire, to do so in good order. Orders were given by Col. Ford for the troops to return to their position. They advanced some distance up the Heights, but did not regain the breastwork.

That evening Col. Miles was on Maryland Heights for some hours, consulting with Col. Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Col. Ford to evacuate the Heights, but instructing him, in case he was compelled to do so, to spike his guns, and throw the heavy siege guns down the mountain.

About 2 o'clock, perhaps a little later, by the order of Col. Ford, the Heights were abandoned, the guns being spiked according to instructions.

On Sunday, Col. D'Utassy sent over to the Maryland Heights four companies under Maj. Wood, who brought off, without opposition, four brass 12-pounders, two of which were imperfectly spiked, and a wagon load of ammunition.

Gen. White, on his return to Harper's Ferry on the [illegible] of September, suggested to Col. Miles the propriety of contracting his lines on Bolivar Heights so as to make a better defence, stating that he was determined to make his stand on Bolivar Heights. Gen. White also urged the importance of holding Maryland Heights, even should it require the taking the entire force over there from Harper's Ferry. Col. Miles, under his orders to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, while admitting the importance of Maryland Heights, seemed to regard them as applying to the town of Harper's Ferry, and held that to leave Harper's Ferry even to go on Maryland Heights would be disobeying his instructions.

Gen. McClellan established his headquarters at Frederick City on the morning of the 13th of September. On the night of the 13th, after the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed Capt. (now Major) Russell, of the Maryland Cavalry, to take with him a few men and endeavor to get through the enemy's lines, and reach some of our forces—Gen. McClellan if possible—and to report the condition of Harper's Ferry, that it could not hold out more than forty-eight hours unless relieved, and to urge the sending of reinforcements. Capt. Russell reached Gen. McClellan's headquarters at Frederick at 9 A. M. on Sunday, the 14th of September, and reported as directed by Col. Miles. Immediately upon his arrival Gen. McClellan sent off a messenger, as Capt. Russell understood, to Gen. Franklin.

At 10 A. M., Capt. Russell left for Gen. Franklin's command, with a communication to Gen. Franklin from Gen. McClellan. He reached Gen. Franklin about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and found him engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap. The enemy were driven from the Gap, and the next morning, the 15th, Gen. Franklin passed through the Gap, advancing about a mile, and finding the enemy drawn up in line of battle in his front, drew his own forces up in line of battle. While thus situated, the cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which had been heard very distinctly all the morning—Harper's Ferry being about seven miles distant—suddenly ceased, whereupon Gen. Franklin sent word to Gen. McClellan of the probable surrender of Harper's Ferry by Col. Miles, and did not deem it necessary to proceed further in that direction.

The battle of South Mountain was fought on Sunday, the 14th.

On the same day, (Sunday,) during the afternoon, the enemy at Harper's Ferry attacked the extreme left of the line on Bolivar Heights, but after some time were repulsed by the troops under command of Gen. White.

Sunday night the cavalry at Harper's Ferry made their escape, under Col. Davis, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, by permission of Col. Miles, and reached Greencastle, Penn., the next morning, capturing an ammunition train belonging to Gen. Longstreet, consisting of some 50 or 60 wagons. The Commission regard this escape of the cavalry, &c.

Several of the infantry officers desired permission to cut their way out at the same time the cavalry made their escape, but Col. Miles refused, upon the ground that he had never been ordered to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity.

On the morning of the 15th, the enemy opened their batteries from several points—seven to nine as estimated by different witnesses—directing their attack principally upon our batteries on the left of Bolivar Heights. The attack commenced at daybreak. About 7 o'clock, Col. Miles represented to Gen. White that it would be necessary to surrender.

Gen. White suggested that the brigade commanders be called together, which was done. Col. Miles stated that the ammunition for the batteries was exhausted, and he had about made up his mind to surrender. That was agreed to by all present, and Gen. White was sent by Col. Miles to arrange terms. The white flag was raised by order of Col. Miles, but the enemy did not cease fire for some half or three-quarters of an hour after. Col. Miles was mortally wounded after the white flag was raised. The surrender was agreed upon about 8 A. M. on Monday, the 15th of September.

The following was the testimony respectively of the officers commanding batteries. At the time of the surrender, Capt. Von Sehlen had some ammunition, could not tell what amount, but mostly shrapnel; had lost about 150 rounds on Saturday, the 13th, by the explosion of a limber caused by one of the enemy's shells. Capt. Rigby had expended, during the siege of Harper's Ferry, about 600 rounds, with the exception of canister; had nothing but canister left. Capt. Potts had expended about 1,000 rounds, with the exception of canister; had only canister left. Capt. Graham had but two guns of his battery under his immediate command on the morning of the surrender; had probably 100 rounds of all kinds, but no long-time fuses. Capt. Phillips had expended all his ammunition, except some 40 rounds of canister, and some long-range shell too large for his guns. Capt. McGrath's Battery had been spiked and left on Maryland Heights on Saturday.

It appears that during the siege, and shortly previous, Col. Miles paroled several Confederate prisoners, permitting them to pass through our lines. During the week previous to the evacuation of Maryland Heights, a Lieut. Rouse, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who had been engaged in a raid upon a train from Harper's Ferry to Winchester a short time before, was captured and brought into Harper's Ferry. He escaped while on the way to the hospital to have his wounds dressed, but was retaken. He was paroled, but returned in command of some rebel cavalry on the morning of the surrender.

The attention of Gen. A. P. Hill was called to the fact that Lieut. Rouse was a paroled prisoner, but no attention was paid to it. Lieut. Rouse himself, on being spoken to about it, laughed at the idea of observing his parole. On Saturday, the day of the attack upon and evacuating of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed that sixteen Confederate prisoners be permitted to pass through our lines to rejoin the rebel army at Winchester. Other cases are testified to, but these are the most important.

Of the subordinate officers referred to in this case, (Brig.-Gen. Julius White and Cols. D'Utassy and Trimble,) the Commission finds with the exception of Col. Thomas H. Ford, nothing in their conduct that calls for censure. Gen. Julius White merits its approbation. He appears from the evidence to have acted with decided capability and courage.

In this connection the Commission calls attention to the disgraceful behavior of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Regiment Infantry, and recommends that Major Baird should, by [illegible] condemnation shown by this evidence, be dismissed the service. Some of the officers, after the wounding of the gallant [illegible] others not [illegible] gallantry and [illegible].

In the case of Col. Ford, charged with improper conduct in abandoning the Maryland Heights, the Commission, after a careful hearing of the evidence produced by the Government and that relied on by the defence, and a due consideration of the arguments offered by counsel, find:

That on the 5th of September, Col. Ford was placed in command of Maryland Heights by Col. Miles. That Col. Ford, finding the position unprepared by fortifications, earnestly urged Col. Miles to furnish him means by which the Heights could be made tenable for the small force under his command, should a heavy one be brought against him. That these reasonable demands were, from some cause unknown to the Commission, not responded to by the officer in command of Harper's Ferry. That subsequently, when the enemy appeared in heavy force, Col. Ford frequently and earnestly called upon Col. Miles for more troops, representing that he could not hold the Heights unless reinforced. That these demands were feebly or not at all complied with. That as late as the morning of the 13th, Col. Ford sent two written demands to Col. Miles for reinforcements, and saying that with the troops then under his command he could not hold the Heights, and unless relieved, or otherwise ordered, he would have to abandon them. That as late as 11 o'clock A. M. of the 13th, a few hours previous to the abandonment of this position, Col. Miles said to Col. Ford that he (Col. Ford) could not have another man, and must do the best he could, and if unable to defend the place, he must spike the guns, throw them down the hill, and withdraw to Harper's Ferry in good order.

The Court is then satisfied that Col. Ford was given a discretionary power to abandon the Heights, as his better judgment might dictate; and it believes from the evidence, circumstantial and direct, that the result did not to any great extent surprise nor in any way displease the officer in command at Harper's Ferry.

But this conclusion, so much relied upon by the defence, forces the Commission to a consideration of the fact—did Col. Ford, under the discretionary power thus vested in him, make a proper defence of the Heights, and hold them, as he should have done, until driven off by the enemy?

The evidence shows conclusively that the force upon the Heights was not well managed; that the point most pressed was weakly defended as to numbers, and, after the wounding of the Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment New-York Infantry, it was left without a competent officer to command, Col. Ford himself not appearing, nor designating anyone who might have restored order and encouraged the men; that the abandonment of the Heights was premature, is clearly proved. Our forces were not driven from the hill, as full time was given to spike the guns and throw the heavier ones down the cliff, and retreat in good order to Harper's Ferry. The next day a force returning to the Heights found them unoccupied, and brought away unmolested four abandoned guns and a quantity of ammunition.

In so grave a case as this, with such disgraceful consequences, the Court cannot permit an officer to shield himself behind the fact that he did as well as he could, if in so doing he exhibits a lack of military capacity. It is clear to the Commission that Col. Ford should not have been placed in command on Maryland Heights; that he conducted the defence without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the Commission, for a command in the service.

The Commission has approached a consideration of the conduct of Col. D. S. Miles, in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with extreme reluctance. An officer who cannot appear before any earthly tribunal to answer or explain charges gravely affecting his character; who has met his death at the hands of the enemy, even upon the spot he disgracefully surrendered, is entitled to the tenderest care and most careful investigation. This the Commission has accorded Col. Miles, and in giving a decision only repeats what runs through our 800 pages of testimony strangely unanimous upon the fact, that Col. Miles' incapacity, amounting to almost imbecility, led to the shameful surrender of this important post.

Early on the 15th of August he disobeys the orders of Major-Gen. Wool to fortify Maryland Heights. When it is surrounded and attacked by the enemy, its naturally strong positions are unimproved, and from his criminal neglect, to use the mildest term, the large force of the enemy is almost upon an equality with the small force under his command.

He seems to have understood, and admitted to his officers, that Maryland Heights is the key to the position, and yet he places Col. Ford in command, with a feeble force—makes no effort to strengthen them by fortifications, although between the 5th and 14th of September there was ample time to do so; and, to Col. Ford's repeated demands for means to intrench, and additional reinforcements, he makes either an inadequate return or no response at all. He gives Col. Ford a discretionary power as to when he shall abandon the Heights—the fact of abandonment having, it seems, been concluded on in his own mind. For, when this unhappy event really occurs, his only exclamation was to the effect that he feared Col. Ford had given up too soon—although he must have known that the abandonment of Maryland Heights was the surrender of Harper's Ferry. This leaving the key of the position to the keeping of Col. Ford, with discretionary power, after the arrival of that capable and courageous officer, who had waived his rank to serve wherever ordered, is one of the many striking facts illustrating the incapacity of Col. Miles.

Immediately previous to, and pending the siege of Harper's Ferry, he paroles rebel prisoners and permits, indeed sends them to the enemy's headquarters. This, too, when he should have known that the lack of ammunition, the bad conduct of some of our troops, the entire absence of fortifications, and the abandonment of Maryland Heights, were important facts they could, and undoubtedly did, communicate to the enemy. Sixteen of these prisoners were paroled on the 13th, and a pass given them in the handwriting of Col. Miles, while a rebel officer, by the name of Rouse, after an escape, is retaken, and subsequently has a private interview with Col. Miles, and after the surrender appears at the head of his men among the first to enter Harper's Ferry.

It is not necessary to accumulate evidence from the mass that throughout scarcely affords one fact in contradiction to what each one establishes, that Col. Miles was incapable of conducting a defence so important as was this of Harper's Ferry. The Commission would not have dwelled upon this painful subject, were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable in command, should share in the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission, Major-Gen. Wool is guilty to this extent of a grave disaster, and should be censured for his conduct.

The Commission has remarked freely on Col. Miles, an old officer, who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The General-in-Chief has testified that Gen. McClellan after having received orders to repel the enemy invading the State of Maryland, marched only six miles per day on an average, when pursuing this invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies, that in his opinion Gen. McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

The evidence thus introduced confirms the Commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed in Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss had the post been saved, and probably saved two thousand at Antietam. How important was this defence we can now appreciate. Of the 97,000 men composing at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third were attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this, the main body was in Virginia. By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights his little army was in reality relieved by Gens. Franklin and Sumner's corps at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position; and that after the surrender of Harper's Ferry no time was given to parole prisoners before 20,000 troops were hurried from Virginia, and the entire force went off on the double quick to relieve Lee, who was being attacked at Antietam. Had the garrison been slower to surrender, or the Army of the Potomac swifter to march, the enemy would have been forced to raise the siege, or would have been taken in detail, with the Potomac dividing his forces.

PERSONAL.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Nov. 8 has this interesting paragraph: "Mr. Truman Head, whose exploits as a sharpshooter have attained him wide celebrity in the army, where he is known as California Joe, arrived in this city on Thursday evening. He is on his way home to California, his right eye having become impaired by too frequently and constantly scrutinizing the countenances of rebels through a telescope, with rifle attached. Mr. Head accepted an invitation to be present at the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon last evening, where he created much interest. He is an intelligent looking man, of dark complexion, regular features, full beard and long curly hair, and is apparently about 50 years of age. Contrary to what might be supposed, he is gentle in his deportment and deplores the taking of life. He is one of Berdan's sharpshooters, and during the campaign on the Peninsula was constantly employed, using his rifle with almost mathematical precision. His plan of operations was to take his food with him in the morning, and seek a favorable position, from which he would shoot during the entire day, only ceasing at night, after closing the existence of all rebels on whom he could draw bead. Recently, while thus engaged, his rifle was struck by a ball, which glanced and scraped his nose and cheek, leaving a deep scar, but doing him no further injury. By the advice of a physician he has, for the present, retired from active duty, having received a brief furlough, at the expiration of which he will resume his services."

—Rev. T. Starr King writes to the Boston *Transcript* from San Francisco:

"In San José, a few months ago, I spoke for two hours to another mass meeting. Fifteen hundred dollars had been subscribed in the town before, and twenty-five hundred was pledged at the meeting. Our Congressman, Mr. Sargent, who lives in the mountain [illegible] of Nevada, carried [illegible] thousand dollars in gold [illegible] fellows, by the [illegible], and the town [illegible] and [illegible]. Maryville, [illegible] by the same [illegible] thousand dollars [illegible]. Stockton [illegible] by the smaller [illegible] to the National [illegible]. [illegible] to collect [illegible] hundred thousand dollars [illegible] city and State. [illegible] Oregon has raised [illegible] thousand, while Nevada Territory will [illegible] from her silver veins of twenty thousand more. So much for the invasion of Maryland! If the rebel cavalry get as far as Philadelphia, outwitting our Generals *ad libitum*, I don't know how much California will not contribute to the war."

—M. Samuel Woolf, one of the passengers on board the *Gladiator*, which was captured on the Mississippi, by guerrillas, some weeks since, has returned to St. Louis, having made a trip to Little Rock, Arkansas. His return trip cost him the snug little sum of $190. His parole makes him a very close-mouthed Woolf.

—The *Anglo-African* says that it learns from Mrs. Lizzie Keckley, the presiding officer of the Contraband Relief Association of Washington, that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has made to her, within a day or two, the generous contribution of two hundred dollars, for the relief of the suffering freedmen in and around Washington.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Stevens Battery.

PROBABLE PROSPECT OF ITS COMPLETION—IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS GOING ON—A SENSATION BREWING.

Within the past few weeks a series of most important experiments has been made in New-York harbor, the result of which will revolutionize, in a great measure, all existing modes of building impregnable men-of-war. These experiments and the invention connected with them, are not to be paraded before the public for several reasons; but the following facts may be printed without a breach of confidence.

Mr. Stevens, whose Battery has been so much spoken of, is the chief mover in the matter. Some time since, being alive to the important bearing which the new ordnance discoveries and developments in Europe would have upon the future construction of armored vessels, he sent specially to the Eastern Hemisphere a gentleman of large practical knowledge of such things, to investigate analytically the progress made by inventors of ships and guns. That gentleman is now in America, and has given a valuable account of his experience. The facts collected by him, and the results of ordnance trials at home, have partially convinced Mr. Stevens that there is now no iron-clad vessel in the world impervious to the shot that might be hurled against it. Urged by this conclusion, he endeavored to find out, by the exercise of his creative faculties, if a ship could not be rendered really impregnable. The labor spent in trying has not been lost, and there is reason to believe that before long New-York harbor will, if the authorities wish it, be protected by a craft which can defy *Warriors* or *La Gloires*.

The experiments alluded to have been going on privately, as publicity would defeat the object of the inventor. The success which has attended them, however, will lead almost immediately to active measures of importance.

Mr. Stevens believes, like many other sensible men, that it is as well to keep the world ignorant of what is going on, in the way of warlike preparations, until privacy is not necessary, and can preserve no secret for the nation. Were it not for this some facts might be printed which would astonish the natives of more than one country. The representatives of the respectable portion of the Press, have no desire to detract from the value of a great invention by a premature exposure of it.

Shooting Affray in the Sixth Ward.

A CITIZEN SERIOUSLY SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a very serious shooting affray occurred in the Sixth Ward, between a policeman and a citizen, during which the former shot the latter, inflicting a wound so severe that it is feared the victim cannot survive. The facts of the case, as we have learned them, are these:

On Monday afternoon, John Riordan, a policeman of the Sixth Precinct, and a man named Martin Waters, met at the drinking-saloon of James Campbell, No. 82 Centre-street. During their interview, the parties got quite warm in conversation, and some angry words passed between them, but finally they separated.

Yesterday afternoon the two met again at the same place, when the quarrel was renewed with greater violence. Finally Officer Riordan drew a pistol, and fired upon his antagonist, but without effect. Waters immediately threw up [illegible] arms, and begged a moment's truce, to get something with which to defend himself, and thereupon [illegible] behind the bar. The officer then fired a second [illegible] third shot, the latter taking effect in the left [illegible] of Waters, inflicting a serious, and, it is believed, a fatal wound. The injured man was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital. Officer Riordan soon afterwards delivered himself up to Capt. Dowling, of that Precinct, and he is now held to await the result of his victim's injuries. The offender was in citizen's dress at the time of the commission of the offence. He has been a long time on the Police, and until recently he was roundsman in the Precinct above named. Capt. Dowling, for some reason, lately sent him back to patrol duty, and it is supposed that this fact has had something to do with his irregular and dissipated habits, which had become quite patent to his superior officers for some time past.

Important Arrest.

COUNTERFEITING ON A LARGE SCALE.

The greatest haul of counterfeiting apparatus recorded for years was made yesterday. John Jenkins, Deputy United States Marshal of Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin, Chief of the Detective Police of Philadelphia, and Sergeant Edward Tryon, of the Eighteenth Ward Police of Philadelphia, succeeded in arresting a man named George White, 36 years of age, whose place of residence is No. 223 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, and whose place of business is No. 38 Cedar-street, New-York, under the assumed name of T. H. Bentley & Co. White was formerly employed by the American Bank Note Company. All the paraphernalia of the counterfeiting business was secured. The finished "plates" and "vignettes," as also those undergoing the process of completion, show a master workman.

The finished plates of the following banks are secured:

Commercial Bank, Glens Falls, N. Y.; fives.
Bank of Orange County, N. Y.; fives.
Pocasset Bank, Fall River, R. I.; twos.
Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I.; twos.
Waterbury Bank, Conn.; fives and tens.
Farmers' Bank, Reading, Penn.; ones.
Cuyler's Bank, Palmyra, N. Y.; fives.
Manufacturers' Bank, Troy, N. Y.; fives.

Both of White's establishments were broken up. The prisoner was handed over to Deputy Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, to await a hearing on Monday next.

Relief for the Minnesota Sufferers.

The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the relief of the sufferers from Indian depredations in Minnesota:

Mrs. M. M. Griswold	$100
Royal Phelps	100
Samuel B. Caldwell	100
Lockwood & Co.	100
Mrs. C. L. Spencer	100
John De Wolfe	100
L. N. A	10
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	200
	$810

Also, two boxes of clothing per Mr. W. H. Woodbury.

Previously acknowledged	1,925
Total	$2,735

They urgently solicit further contributions, as they are informed that great suffering exists among the settlers, who have been driven from their homes and lost everything by the depredations of the Indians.

WM. H. ASPINWALL,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, } Committee.
GEORGE GRISWOLD,

New-York, Nov. 11, 1862.

Obituary.

ABRAHAM B. MEADE.

Abraham B. Meade, whose death is announced in our obituary list of to-day, has long been known as a leading and public-spirited citizen of New-York. He was for many years connected with the appraiser's department of the Custom-house. He found it in a loose and ill-organized condition, wanting in every arrangement necessary to order and accuracy. By diligence and perseverance he brought it to a high state of discipline, and for near thirty years continued to discharge the duties of his post with efficiency and faithfulness. The commercial interest owes to him many reforms and economies, which are still the rule of the appraisers' department. Unswerving adherence to duty and rigid justice and impartiality characterized his long career of public service. He was equally above the influence of frowns by superiors in office, and of flattery or temptation by those whose interests it was his duty to protect but not to favor.

In politics Mr. Meade was an original Democrat [illegible]

The Corcoran Legion Off.

The steamers *United States*, *Cahawba*, *Pocahontas* and *Connecticut* sailed southward, yesterday, with the Corcoran Legion, under command of Col. John E. McMahon. We expect to hear from the Legion soon in active service.

The New Rector of Trinity.

Rev. Morgan Dix, of St. Paul's Chapel, a son of Gen. Dix, has been chosen by the vestry of Trinity Church to the Rectorship of Trinity, made vacant by the death of Dr. Berrian.

California and Oregon Generosity.

California is making up her third $100,000 for our sick and wounded soldiers. Marysville contributed $12,000, and Virginia City $30,000. Oregon has given $10,000 for the same purpose.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 8, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	84
Complaints for which no cause existed	[illegible]
Notices for abatement served	67
Abatements of nuisances under notice	63
Sinks and water-closets cleansed	35
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	282
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	61
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	31
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	113
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,138

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 3d day of Nov. to the 10th day of Nov., 1862. Men, 87; Women, 71; Boys, 80; Girls, 61. Total, 299. *Adults, 158; Children, 141. Males, 177; Females, 122.* Colored Persons, 14.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	5	Premature birth	3
Bones, joints, &c.	2	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	40
Brain and nerves	[illegible]	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	39
Generative organs	3	Unknown	—
Heart, and blood vessels	8	Urinary organs	3
Lungs, throat, &c.	136	Violence, accidents, &c.	11
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	7		
Total			299

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 11, 1861 .... 417—Dec. 108

Week ending Nov. 3, 1862—
From acute diseases 166
From chronic diseases 128
From external causes, &c. .... 25—329

Week ending Nov. 10, 1862—
From acute diseases 156
From chronic diseases 128
From external causes, &c. .... 25—309

Decrease this week 20

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Court of General Sessions—Before Judge McCunn.—James Welsh, aged 19, and John Kelly, aged 21, were yesterday tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, in entering the porter-house of Chas. F. Bruning, No. 222 South-street, on the night of the 8th of October, and taking therefrom property to the value of $5. They were remanded for sentence on Saturday. Eliza Farrant, a London seamstress, aged 29, was tried and convicted of stealing $30 in bank bills from the trunk of John Muller, No. 674 Ninth-avenue, on the 15th of September last. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Strike of Journeymen Shipjoiners.—The shipjoiners met in Columbia-street, in order to deliberate on measures to insure an increased rate of wages, Mr. W. Lewis in the chair. After much discussion, a resolution was adopted demanding hereafter $2 25 per day for new work, and $2 50 for old work. The majority of the employers have agreed to the increase of wages. The Boatbuilders also held a meeting at the corner of Broome and Pitt streets, Mr. Martin Fobie in the chair. The Chairman of the committee appointed last meeting, Mr. Eaves, reported a resolution, fixing as an increased rate of wages, viz.: For work on double-bottomed long boats, $2 25 per foot; plain yawls, $1 50 per foot; plain double-headers, $1 62 per foot, under six feet wide; over six feet wide, $2; plain washboard boats, $2 25; Whitehall boats, $2 per foot; fishing-boats, $5 50, iron fastened; single-bottomed long boats, $2 50. The meeting, however, modified these prices, by adopting a resolution that on and after Monday, the 17th inst., the workmen should demand the uniform wages of $2 25, of which resolution the bosses were to be informed by a committee of three. On Monday evening, the journeymen coppersmiths likewise held a meeting, on the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, demanding an increase of wages. Some men are working for $1 75 per diem, some for less, the demand is that it should be raised to the uniform price of $2. Unless it is complied with, the men connected with the Novelty and Morgan Iron Works refuse to work longer. In some instances the demand has been granted, and work has been resumed.

The Female Assistance Society.—The forty-ninth anniversary of this Society took place yesterday at Lafayette-place R. D. Church. Rev. Peter Stryker, who presided, read the annual report of the Secretary, showing that the general prospects of the Society were good, and that its usefulness during the past year was much the same as that which has characterized it for half a century. Mrs. Isabella S. Cochran next submitted the Treasurer's annual report, showing that there had been given to the Parent Society 1,250 garments and 60 comforters. The balance on hand was $1,523 74. During the year last past $990 45 had been paid out for coal, and $1,[illegible] 62 for distribution.

Dr. Stryker concluded the public exercises with an exceedingly interesting and appropriate address.

The Stabbing Affray in the Ninth Ward—Death of the Victim.—Michael Cavanagh, who was stabbed on Monday night last, as reported in the Times, in an affray with Capt. Maxon, of the Sixty-first New-York Volunteers, died, on Monday, at the New-York Hospital. Coroner Naumann was notified, and held an inquest yesterday morning. Maxon was taken into custody at the time, and is held to await the result.

Presentation.—Lieut. William M. Smith, of the One Hundred and First N. Y. V., (formerly of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.,) and who is just recovering from serious wounds in the legs, received in the battles before Washington, was on Monday presented by his friends with a sword, sash and belt.

Fire in Broadway.—Shortly after 12 o'clock, Monday night, a fire broke out in basement of Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co.'s establishment, No. 547 Broadway. The firemen reached the spot and subdued the flames promptly. Loss, principally by water, amounted to $2,000. Origin unknown.

Fatal Accident at the Dry Dock—One Man Killed and Several Seriously Injured.—On Monday evening, James Kaighin and several other men were at work on a scaffolding erected beside a ship lying in the Dry Dock, foot of Clinton-street, East River, when the scaffolding gave way, owing to the breaking of one of the supports, and precipitated all the workmen thereon to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. Kaighin was so much injured by the fall that he died soon afterward at his residence No. 230 Monroe-street. The other men who fell are more or less injured; two of them very severely. Coroner Naumann was notified, and will hold an inquest upon the deceased.

Fire in a Stable.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a stable, owned and occupied by Jonathan Sauls, situated at No. 340 East Twelfth-street. The damage to the stable was about $400. A horse, valued at $140, and owned by Michael Keane, was burned to death. There was no insurance upon any of the property. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fire in a Broadway Music-Store—Damage about $20,000.—Soon after 12 o'clock on Monday night a serious fire occurred in the building No. 547 Broadway, occupied, on the first floor, by Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., dealers in music. The fire originated in the rear part of their premises, and is believed to have been caused by the heat of the furnace coming in contact with the wood-work. The damage of this firm is estimated at over $15,000. They were insured for $30,000, as follows: In the Lenox, Relief, Washington, Metropolitan, Atlantic and Empire City Insurance Companies, $5,000 each. Gustav Hertel, manufacturer of cabinet furniture, occupied the whole of the upper portion of the building. His damage will amount to [illegible] dollars. He was insured for $30,000 in [illegible] companies: Washington, $3,000 [illegible]; Firemen's, $3,750; Co[illegible] $4,000, and in the Cit[illegible]. The building, which is owned by Mr. J. [illegible], is damaged to the amount of about $800. It is insured in the [illegible] and Merchants' Insurance Companies.

The Accident [illegible].—Coroner Naumann will commence an investigation to-morrow, at the Seventh Precinct Station-house, of the causes which led to the falling of the walls of Hassan & Brothers' bakery in Rutgers-street, on Monday night, a full account of which we published in the Times of yesterday. The father and mother of the deceased child are alive at last accounts, but it is feared they cannot recover.

Lectures on Anatomy.—At the request of several ladies, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College, Thirteenth-street, has consented to give a course of lectures on "Anatomy and Physiology," to ladies exclusively, provided a class of not less than twenty shall be formed. Lectures will be given on two afternoons in each week, commencing as soon as the class is formed, and ending in March next. The object being to give systematic, practical instruction, that would be immensely useful to those who intend practising medicine, and to those who would like to gain useful information. The lecturer has consented to make the class welcome to his services, and the college apparatus, models, etc., will be brought into requisition.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Circuit Court, Nov. 12.—Nos. 23, 24, 26, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57.

Brooklyn City Court.—Nos. 6, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55.

The Kings County Grand Jury.—The following gentlemen were impaneled as the Grand Jury, at the opening of the November Term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer: Henry Everitt, Foreman; Wm. Smith, J. G. Whitehouse, Thomas Bergen, H. Messenger, Thomas Rowe, George H. Studwell, Charles F. Walker, Lewis Morris, Peter Duryea, Thomas B. Wilson, Geo. H. Thurston, James Tapscott, C. H. Parsons, Charles Samuels, John H. Brown, Wm. P. Southworth, Jas. Russell, Joseph Harrill, Wm. H. Hampton, J. W. Brown, Jas. W. Fuller, Edward Dodge, John Westervelt, Jas. A. Degraw.

The Brooklyn Board of Education.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening, but nothing more than the usual routine business of passing the monthly bills, transferring teachers, &c., was done.

The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.—The subscriptions already received for the relief of the children of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, destroyed by fire on Sunday last, amount to about $3,300, independent of the appropriation of $1,500 made by the Common Council on Monday night.

Presentation to a Soldier.—Capt. Wm. M. Baldwin, (late Lieutenant,) of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was, last evening, presented with a handsome sword, sash and belt, by his friends, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Jackson, Esq. Capt. Baldwin, in consequence of wounds received in the seven days' battles on the York Peninsula, obtained a furlough, but having now recovered, he will leave, on Thursday, for the purpose of joining his regiment. Capt. Baldwin was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of his brother to the position of Major of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 10, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. Preferred—Nos. 2, 6, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 2601, 3211, 3213, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3227, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3253, 3255. Part II.—Nos. 3024, 3040, 3208, 3286, 3304, 3694, 3710, 3716, 3718, 3720, 3722, 3724, 3730, 3734, 3740, 534, 668½, 1018, 3004, 3742.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 84, 276, 278, 286, 286, 288, 290, 296, 300, 306, 307, 308, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 987, 2351, 3849, 924, 2419, 1773, 2351, 843, 2901, 431, 2063, 2065, 2967, 2969, 3977. Part II.—Nos. 2096, 1856, 1854, 958, 488, 976, 432, 2564, 2686, 2568, 2570, 2574.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 1524, 1525, 1526, 1529, 921, 686, 1424, 704, 430, 618, 1463, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543. Part II.—Nos. 591, 1403, 1442, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1551, 1552, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557.

Cowen's Reports in Court—Interesting Copy-right Decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 13, 1862.

Betsey Cowen, administratrix of E. Cowen, deceased vs. David Banks and others.—Bill in equity.—Nelson, C. J.—The bill is filed in this case by the complainant to compel the defendants to account, and pay over to her moneys received by them on the sales of the nine volumes of *Cowen's Reports* since the expiration of the copy rights of Gould & Banks, which, it is charged, expired on the 26th of April, 1886, 13th of November, 1843, and at various dates intermediate these two periods.

These copy rights were taken out under the act of 1790, which secured to the author or his assigns the exclusive proprietary right to the books or books during the term of fourteen years, and further provided, that if, at the expiration of the said term the author be living, the same exclusive right should continue to him, his executors, administrators or assigns for the further term of fourteen years, provided he or they should take out a second copy right for the period.

The 16th section of the act of 1831 extended the term to the author or proprietor of the book, already copy-righted, to the period of twenty-eight years, unconditionally, if the author was living at the time of the passage of the act. Judge Cowen was living at the passage of the act, and the bill charges that, according to the true construction of the articles of agreement, transferring the copy-rights of these books to Gould & Banks, the proprietary right was limited to their first term of fourteen years, under the act of 1790; and that at the expiration of this period the right became vested in the author, under and by virtue of the 16th section of the act of 1831. This construction is denied by the defendants. On the contrary, they insist that the transfer embraced the contingent right to the additional term of fourteen years, under the act of 1790, which became absolute in them under the act of 1831.

We are satisfied, on a careful consideration of the provisions of this agreement, that the construction insisted upon by the complainant is the true one; and that if there was nothing else in the case she would be entitled to the decree prayed for. But the defendants have filed a cross bill, in which they charge that, according to the true intent and understanding of the parties in the transfer at the time of the agreement, the assignees were to be entitled to the entire proprietary right, including the contingent interest of the author to the second term of fourteen years as well as the first; and, hence, that they became the absolute proprietors of this term under the Act of 1831, and they ask that the agreement be reformed so as to conform to the understanding and intent of the parties.

By a stipulation in the record, a deposition of Judge Cowen, taken 3d October, 1840, in a case pending between those claiming this proprietary interest in the Reports, and one H. P. Hastings charged as violating their copyrights, is admitted as evidence. Judge Cowen was examined as a witness for the complainants; and an objection was taken to his testimony on the ground of interest. He was first examined on his *voire dire*, the agreement in question having been produced before him. He stated that this was the only contract between him and the assignees of the copyrights, and that "the intention was to convey deponent's whole interest in the copy-right of the work." And on his examination in chief, he observes: "I supposed the book to belong to my assignees as soon as made, including all that was in it. I would not have taken the office of reporter, with its salary and duties, unless I was to have had a proprietary right which I could use or dispose of."

At the time of this examination, and the objection on the ground of interest taken to the witness, the first term of the four first volumes had expired, and the proprietary right had become vested in him absolutely, unless parted with by the assignment. Judge Cowen's attention, therefore was called directly to the fact of the understanding and intention of the parties at the time of the making the agreement of transfer. His testimony accords with his own practical construction of it, for, some two years had elapsed at the time after the expiration of the first term, as we have seen in respect to the first four volumes; and, he had set up no claim to the copy-right. He died 20th January, 1844, some three years after the expiration of the first term of the copy-right of the last volume; and, had all this time acquiesced in the claim of the assignees. Conceding, therefore, that, according to the terms of the written agreement of transfer, the assignees obtained a right to the term of fourteen years to the nine volumes of reports; yet, in view of the bill to reform the contract and make it conform to the true intent and understanding of the parties to the instrument at the time of entering into it, and the testimony of Judge Cowen, we do not see how we can avoid reforming the contract so as to give effect to the real agreement of the parties. The testimony of the witness is not an opinion expressed as to the construction of the instrument, but as to the question, whether or not he was interested in the second term of the copy-right of these books. He was not examined upon a question of law, but upon a question of fact, and in this view, and in the face of the claim of the complainants in that suit to a full title in this second term, then running, he testified that he had conveyed his whole interest to them. The evidence of Judge Cowen, under the circumstances in which it was given, is wholly inconsistent and irreconcilable with the idea that the parties, at the time the agreement was entered into, understood and intended a conveyance of a copyright only for the first fourteen years.

For these reasons we think a decree must be entered for the complainants in the cross bill, according to its prayer, to reform the contract, and for the defendants in the original bill.

For complainants, Mr. Marbury, Mr. Beach and Mr. Butler. For defendants, Mr. Banks, Mr. Allen and Mr. O'Conor.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible]

The United States vs. The Sloop L[illegible] and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the steamer *Penobscot*, on Aug. 2, 1862, off the coast of North Carolina. The vessel was [illegible], and the cargo was sent [illegible] there appeared in the suit on behalf of the property.

The vessel had a certificate of British registry at Nassau, N. P., dated July 21, 1862, which stated that she belonged to Geo. Campbell, of Scotland, and was a foreign vessel, built at New-York in 1855. No bill of sale accompanied the register. There were shipping articles for a voyage from Nassau to Baltimore, but without date or place or time of execution; also, a clearance of the vessel from Nassau for Baltimore, dated July 21, a bill of lading of the cargo to persons in Baltimore, and a note addressed to the consignees therein named at Baltimore.

The master testified that a letter of instructions was given him by Mr. Samuel [illegible], which he was directed to throw overboard if he was captured, and that he did so; that he knew of the blockade; and that his vessel was out of her course for Baltimore when captured, and was heading in toward the land, and he intended to run her ashore.

The mate says the vessel attempted to enter Wilmington, and he heard the Captain say that she was from that port to Nassau, and that it was blockaded.

Held by the Court—That the case stands clear of all ambiguity as to the culpable purpose of the voyage, and the attempt to carry it out.

That the voyage meant to be run was falsified upon the papers; papers tending to show the design of the voyage were destroyed, and the vessel was captured in an attempt to violate the blockade.

Vessel and cargo forfeited.

The United States vs. The Schooner British Empire and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Isaac Smith*, on April 3, 1862, in Matanzas Inlet, off St. Augustine, Fla. Part of her cargo was appraised at $[illegible] 10, and appropriated to the use of the United States, and the rest was sent here and libeled. No one appeared in the suit on behalf of the property. The vessel sank at her anchorage two days after her capture. A certificate of British registry was found on board, which showed she was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1856, and was registered at Nassau, N. P., on Oct. 19, 1861, to Thomas Lloyd, of that place. There were found, also, a shipping agreement, dated March 22, 1862, for a voyage from Nassau to St. Johns, N.B.; an invoice, dated March 24, from Henry Adderly & Co., for St. Johns, and a clearance from Nassau for St. Johns. No bill of sale is shown to have accompanied the transfer of the vessel at Nassau.

The crew who were captured having escaped, Lieut. Nicholson, of the United States Navy, who was present at the capture, was examined as a witness. His evidence showed that her master and four of her crew were residents of Florida; that she had no chart for a voyage north of Charleston, and had not water enough for a voyage to St. Johns, N. B.; her outward voyage began at Jacksonville; a portion of her return cargo, consisting of powder, was discharged at Matanzas Inlet before she was captured; her master and crew knew of the blockade.

Held by the Court—That the proofs show that the vessel was engaged in that course of trade which has been carried on between Nassau and the rebel ports since the blockade, and that the enterprise was entered into for the purpose of evading and violating the blockade of Florida, which she was detected in having done.

Vessel and cargo forfeited.

The United States vs. The Schooner Troy and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the steamer *Kensington* on Aug. 13, 1862, off Sabine Pass, in the Gulf of Mexico. The vessel was found unseaworthy, and was left at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, in charge of the United States authorities there. Her cargo was sent here and libeled. No one appeared to defend the suit. The crew having escaped from the vessel, the prize-master was examined as a witness. The vessel appeared to have been enrolled in the Confederate port of Sabine, on the oath of J. D. Kirkpatrick, that he was her owner and a citizen of the Confederate States. There was a manifest of her cargo, and a letter from her owner, dated July 10, 1862, stating her destination to be some port in Honduras Bay or the West Indies, to sell her cargo and return with goods necessary "for our Government." Kirkpatrick was on board when the vessel was captured, and claimed to be owner of vessel and cargo. She was attempting to run out of Sabine when captured.

Held by the Court—That the vessel and cargo were enemy property, water borne.

That the vessel was endeavoring to evade a blockaded port.

That her cargo was destined to be traded off for goods necessary for the rebel Government.

That her owner was on board and had knowledge of the whole transaction.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

The United States vs. The Steamer Ellis, &c.—This vessel, with her armament, was seized Feb. 10, 1862, by the gunboat *Ceres*, at the capture of Elizabeth City. She was appraised at $16,000, and appropriated to the use of the United States. A libel was filed against her, and the Marshal returned to the monition that she had been so appraised and appropriated. No person intervened in the suit. Commander Rowan was examined as a witness, and gave the particulars of her capture—she being an armed vessel in the naval service of the rebels, mounting one eight-pound gun and a howitzer.

Vessel and her armament condemned as prize.

The United States vs. A Small Vessel, Name Unknown.—This vessel, loaded with furniture, was captured at the same time by the steamer *Commodore Perry*. The evidence showed that she was rebel property, and was by order of the Commander of the United States naval forces sunk as an obstruction at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.

The vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

CAPTURES AT NEWBERN.

The United States vs. The Steamer Albemarle; The Same vs. The Steamer Old North State; The Same vs. The Schooner Susan Ann Howard; The Same vs. The Sloop Jeff. Davis.—These vessels were captured on March 14, 1862, by the United States naval forces at the capture of Newbern. The testimony was similar in all of them—and decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were ordered to be entered against them all.

The United States vs. The Schooner Albemarle; The Same vs. The Schooner Lynn Haven; The Same vs. The Schooner Cornelia; The Same vs. The Schooner J. J. Crittenden; The Same vs. The Sloop America; The Same vs. The Schooner James Norcom; The Same vs. The Schooner Nathaniel Taylor; The Same vs. The Schooner John; The Same vs. The Steamer Alice; The Same vs. The Schooner Lovely Belle.—Libels were filed in these cases on Sept. 20, 1862, alleging the capture of the vessels by the United States naval forces on the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, during the months of February, March, April and May, 1862.

The evidence showed that they were all the property of the rebels, and were used by them in furtherance of the war waged by them against the United States, and were captured by the United States naval forces.

Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture against each of them.

Punishment for Murder Under the Law of 1860—Was there a Penalty or Not?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Peckham and Leonard.

Moses Lowenberg, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People, Defendants in Error.—Dr. Lowenberg was convicted in the General Sessions in December, 1861, of the murder of one Hoffman. The Doctor is a graduate of one of the German Universities, and appears to be a man of some learning and intelligence. The particulars of the murder have been fully stated in the public Press several times. It will be remembered that the prisoner and deceased had rooms on the same floor in a house in First-avenue, and that the difficulty which led to the homicide grew out of a dispute between the parties in respect to the shutting of a basement door.

The case was now argued on appeal from the sentence of death pronounced in the Sessions on the 4th day of January, 1862.

The points argued for the prisoner on appeal are of considerable importance, and as follows:

1. There is no authority in law for pronouncing any sentence upon a conviction for murder in the first degree. The death penalty is abolished; and while the punishment for murder in the second degree, and manslaughter in the first, second, third and fourth degrees is defined with precision, there is an entire omission in regard to murder in the first degree. That portion of Revised Statutes (sec. 1 of title 1, chap. 1, part 4) which provides that those convicted of certain crimes, including murder, "shall suffer death for the same," is abolished, by being amended so as to read that those convicted of those offences "shall be punished as hereinafter provided." The words "shall be punished as herein provided," are substituted for the words "shall suffer death." (3 R. S., 935, sec. 1, 5th Ed.) Laws 1860, pp. 713, 714, sec. 7.) What is the meaning of the words "shall be punished as herein provided"? The only punishment therein provided was section 20, which is as follows: "The punishment of death shall in all cases be inflicted by hanging the convict by the neck until he be dead." This section is expressly *abolished*. (Laws 1860, p. 714, sec. 11.) The enactment that those convicted of murder "shall suffer death for the same," is, in effect, abolished by being so amended as to strike out the words "shall suffer death." The provisions of the Revised Statutes as to hanging are expressly abolished. There was, then, when the prisoner was tried and sentenced, no punishment for murder, unless such provision is contained in the Act of 1860. *This act nowhere provides that death shall be inflicted for any offence.* It expressly provides that certain crimes shall not be punishable with death. Section 1 says: "No crime hereafter committed, except treason and murder in the first degree, shall be punished with death in the State of New-York." This provision is, that crimes other than treason and murder in the first degree, shall not be pun-

punished with death, and that treason and murder in the first degree shall be punishable with death. Section 6 provides, that "when any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable with death, and sentenced to suffer such punishment, he shall at the same time be sentenced to confinement at hard labor in the State Prison until punishment of death shall be inflicted." This section does not say what crimes (if any) shall be punishable with death. This section is utterly nugatory, unless some other section provides in express terms that some crime or crimes (specifying the same) shall be "punishable with death." There is no such section in the law of 1860, and the sections of the Revised Statutes, which so provided, are expressly abolished. Section 3 of the Act of 1860 is as follows: "No person so convicted or imprisoned shall be executed in pursuance of such sentence within one year from the day on which such sentence of death shall be passed, nor until the whole record of the proceedings shall be certified by the Clerk of the Court in which the conviction was had, under the seal thereof, to the Governor of the State, nor until a warrant shall be issued by the Governor, under the great seal of the State, directed to the Sheriff of the County in which the State Prison may be situated, commanding the said sentence of death to be carried into execution." This section provides that no execution shall take place until after certain things are done. It does not provide that execution shall then or ever take place. The 1st, 4th and 5th are the only sections which speak of punishment by death. None of these provide that any crime shall be punished with death. The utmost that can be contended with plausibility, on the part of the prosecution (and even this is doubtful) is, that those sections presuppose the existence of other sections providing in express terms, (not by implication, deduction or inference,) that those convicted of "treason and murder in the first degree" shall suffer death, and that the mode of death shall be in a particular manner, to wit, by hanging, or in some other manner defined with certainty and precision. It is enough to say that no such provision can anywhere be found upon the statute book, (I make no allusion to the law of 1861, which can have no bearing upon this case,) but on the contrary all the provisions which within the rule of statutory construction which did contain anything of the sort, are expressly, and in unmistakable terms, abolished. It is clear from the Revised Statutes, the laws of 1860, and the well recognized and inflexible rules of construction of Statutes, that the Court possesses no power to sentence an individual for murder in the first degree, for the simple reason that there is no punishment for that offence provided by law. There is no power to sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison, under section 6 of the act of 1860, because that act provides that such a sentence can be inflicted only "when any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable with death." Inasmuch as there was, when the prisoner was sentenced, no "crime punishable with death," there is no authority of law to sentence to imprisonment in the State Prison, or to impose any other punishment for this offence.

II.—The inflexible rule, that penal statutes are to be construed strictly, renders it logically, legally, inevitably certain, that the power of punishment by death, cannot be deduced by implication or inference, and that no such power exists in this case. The attention of the Court is invoked to the following, among the numerous authorities, upon this point, illustrating the inflexibility of the principle: "Penal statutes receive a strict interpretation. The general words of a penal statute shall be restrained for the benefit of him against whom the penalty is inflicted."—Dwarris on Statutes, 636. This author also very correctly observes, pp. 634–5: "A penal law then, shall not be extended by equity; that is things which do not come within the words, shall not be brought within it by construction. The law of England does not allow of constructive offences, or of arbitrary punishments. No man incurs a penalty, unless the act which subjects him to it is clearly both within the spirit and the letter of the statute imposing such penalty. 'If these rules are violated,' said Best, Chief Justice, in the case of Fletcher vs. Lord Sondes, 'the fate of accused persons is decided by the arbitrary discretion of Judges, and not by the express authority of the laws.' Penal statutes must be construed strictly as against the citizen, and it is not sufficient that the offence charged, be within the mischief, which the Legislature intended to prevent or redress, if it be not within the words which they have used. Therefore, where a statute prohibited, within certain limits, the erection of wooden buildings and of wooden additions to the buildings already erected, having in them a chimney or fireplace; and the party had erected within such limits an addition to an old building, and had placed a chimney and fire-place entirely, without such addition, but looking into it, and fitted solely for its accommodation, it was held that these acts constituted no violation of the statute. (Dagget vs. State, 4 Conn. 60.) In this case, Hosmer, Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: 'The rule has long been established that penal statutes must be construed strictly.' (Reniger vs. Fogossa, 1 Plowd. 17; Com. vs. Bowles, 1 Salk. 205—1 Black. Comm. 88.) 'More correctly it may be said, that such laws are to be expounded strictly against an offender, and liberally in his favor. This can only be accomplished by giving to them a literal construction, so far as they operate penally; or at most, by deducing the intention of the Legislature from the words of the act. (Heydon's case, 3 Co. Rep. 7; The King vs. Gage, 8 Mod. 64.) In extension of the letter of the law, nothing may be assumed by implication, nor may the mischief intended to be prevented or redressed, as against the offender, be regarded in its construction. It was the object of the principle to establish a certain rule, by conformity to which mankind should be safe, and the discretion of the Judge limited. How much this must contribute to the security and enjoyment of the citizen, is too palpably obvious to require illustration. Upon the before-mentioned principle, it has been adjudged, that an act made to punish the person who stole a cow, is not applicable to him who steals a heifer. (Richard Cooke's case, Leach's C. L., 105,) and a law prohibiting the transportation of provisions in any wagon or otherwise, to an enemy, is not infringed by driving fat oxen on the leg. (The United States vs. Sheldon, 2 Wheat. 119.) That the mischiefs at which these laws were aimed, existed in both cases alluded to, is not a question; but the acts prosecuted, not being within the words of the Legislature, were considered as not within the prohibitions of the laws. I will only add, that the moment the strict construction of penal laws is abandoned, the difference between their interpretation and that of remedial laws must terminate, as there is no middle ground between them." (Ibid. 60 and 64.) And cannot be construed to mean or, in a penal statute. The 14th section of the act of 14th July, 1832, as it stands, does not declare any forfeiture to attach upon the mere want of correspondence between the goods and the entry as a substantive and independent ground of forfeiture. Possibly there may be an omission of some words, by which it was intended to declare a forfeiture in such case, but as it is a penal statute they cannot be supplied by intendment. (The United States vs. Ten Cases of Shawls, Paine's C. C. Rep., vol. ii, p. 162.) Thompson, J., in the above case says: "By the fourth section of the act of 1830, it is provided, that if upon the examination any package shall be found to contain any article not described in the invoice, or if such package or invoice be made up with intent to defraud the revenue, the same shall be forfeited. The disjunctive particle or, being used, the forfeiture declared may attach to the want of correspondence, as well as to the fraudulent intent; but in the act of 1832, the conjunctive particle and is used in the like connection, and which in a penal statute cannot be construed or." (Ibid. 160, 165.) In the case of the Schooner Enterprise, (Paine's C. C. Rep., vol. 1, p. 32,) Livingston, J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "For although ignorance of the existence of a law, be no excuse for its violation, yet, if this ignorance be the consequence of an ambiguous or obscure phraseology, some indulgence is due to it. It should be a principle of every criminal code, and certainly belongs to ours, that no person be adjudged guilty of an offence, unless it be created and promulgated in terms which leave no reasonable doubt of their meaning. If it be the duty of a jury to acquit where such doubts exist concerning a fact, it is equally incumbent on a Judge not to apply the law to a case where he labors under the same uncertainty as to the meaning of the Legislature. If this be involved in considerable obscurity from the use of language not precisely intelligible, unusual circumspection becomes necessary, especially if the consequences be so penal as scarcely to admit of aggravation. When the sense of a penal statute is obvious, consequences are to be disregarded, but if doubtful, they are to have their weight in its interpretation. It will at once be conceded that no man should be stripped of a valuable property—perhaps of his all—be disfranchised and consigned to public ignominy and reproach, unless it be very clear that such high penalties have been annexed by law to the act which he has committed." (Ibid. p. 34.) If the statute is ambiguous, the Court ought not to inflict the penalty. (1 Paine, C. C. Rep. 32.) An act subjecting one to punishment must be within both the letter and spirit of the law. (Crosby vs. Hawthorne, 25 Ala. 221.) A penalty cannot be created by implication. (Jones vs. Estis, 2 John. 380.) In this case the Court says: "A penalty cannot be raised by implication, but must be expressly created and imposed." Barry vs. Ripley, 1 Mass. 167 is an authority to the same point. An averment that the ship was fitted out, &c., "with intent that the said vessel should be employed," was held totally defective; the words of the statute being "to employ." (U. S. vs. Gooding, 12 Wheat. 460.) In Elam vs. Hanson, 21 Geo. 160, the Court, per Bruning, J., says: "The common law leans toward the construction of all statutes, which is no favor of personal liberty, not that which is against personal liberty." In Lair vs. Killmer, 1 Dutch. 522, the Court per Ch. J. Green, says: "In defining the crime and the punishment penal statutes are to be taken strictly and literally. A penal law cannot be extended by construction. The act constituting the offence must be both within the spirit and the letter of the statute." In Com. vs. Carroll, 8 Mass. R. 490: "Breaking and entering in the night time a warehouse with intent to steal, &c., was held not to be within the provision that if any person 'shall in the night time enter, without breaking, or in the daytime break and enter' &c., and yet no one can doubt that the Legislature intended to provide against breaking and entering in the night time." In State vs. King, 12 Louisiana, 593, it was held, that in construing penal statutes, Courts cannot take into view the motives of the law-giver, further than they are expressed in the statute. The case of Hartung vs. The People, 22 N. Y. Rep. 95, contains nothing in the slightest degree conflicting with the authorities above cited. Judge Denio, in his very able and elaborate opinion, nowhere intimates that penal statutes are not to be construed strictly, and in accordance with the authorities here cited. He does

concede, however, that it was the intention of the Legislature of 1860 to preserve the punishment of death. He does not, however, express the opinion that the Legislature did preserve capital punishment. The subject of construing penal or criminal statutes strictly was not before the Court. The question was, whether the Legislature possessed the power, no matter with what precision and certainty the act was worded, to impose a punishment for an offence different in kind from that which existed when the crime was committed. The Court held that no such power existed, and that a law which had that effect was ex post facto and unconstitutional. In reference to the law of 1860, Judge Denio observes that it is "inferable from the 1st section, and also from the 4th and 5th sections, that capital punishment was intended to be retained. All the authorities show that if such an intention be merely 'inferable,' and not contained in express words, it is of no avail; for, in the language of Green, Ch. J., 1 Dutcher, 522, (above cited,) 'In defining the crime and the punishment, penal statutes are to be taken strictly and literally. The penal law cannot be extended by construction.'" Judge Denio further observes: "It is true that in the declaration of the first section, that no crime, except treason and the first degree of murder, should be punished with death, there is an implication, in the nature of a negative pregnant, that those crimes shall be so punished. In reference to the fourth section, he says: 'It may be implied that such was the intention of the Legislature, and that in the fifth section there is an implication to the same effect.'" While with reference to the intention of the Legislature to preserve capital punishment, the learned Judge only uses the words "inferable," "implied," and "implication," he quite as distinctly concedes that "there was not in either of these sections, or elsewhere in the act any separate provision for the punishment of that crime, (murder in the first degree,) or which declared that any crime should be punished with death." This is quite sufficient to dispose of the case of the plaintiff in error in his favor, for all must concede that the "letter of the law" of 1860 does not prescribe the punishment of death. In the language of Hosmer, Ch. J., in Dagget vs. State, 4 Conn. 63, (already cited,) "In extension of the letter of the law, nothing may be assumed by implication; nor may the mischief intended to be prevented or redressed, as against the offender, be regarded in its construction." Although the counsel for the plaintiff in error have no doubt that the Legislature of 1860 intended to abolish capital punishment, founding their opinion upon the skillful manner in which every section of any statute which could, within the rules of construction of criminal statutes, have the effect to continue that punishment, was abolished, yet they do not deem it of any particular importance whether the Legislature so intended or not, it being sufficient that if they intended to continue capital punishment they did not carry that intention into effect, but, on the contrary, abolished capital punishment. Whether that was the result of deliberate design or inadvertence, can make no difference in the result of this case.

III. The sentence of the plaintiff in error that he shall "suffer death," is vague, indefinite, uncertain, and for that reason not susceptible of enforcement. The sentence does not even provide that the prisoner shall suffer death by violence. The sentence is as uncertain as the law under which it was pronounced. The officer appointed to execute the sentence has no power to select the mode of death; to give him this power would be to clothe him with judicial functions and attributes. The sentence, within every rule of law applicable to the case, is a nullity.

IV. The plaintiff in error was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1861, (Error Book, pages 6–44,) and was sentenced on 4th of January, 1862. The December Term of the Court expired on the third Saturday of that month, and the next term of the Court could not begin until the first Monday of January, 1862, which came on the sixth day of the month. There was no law in existence at that time which permitted the New-York General Sessions of the Peace to hold Court and pass sentence between the third Saturday of December and the 6th day of January following, the latter being the first Monday of the month.

That Court being one of limited jurisdiction, and deriving its powers only from express statutes, of course could not sit except at the times specified in the statutes. The following are the only statutes applicable to the subject: "The said Court of General Sessions, [that is, 'The Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York,' 2d R. S., 311, § 66, 5 Ed.,] shall commence and be held on the first Monday in every month, and may continue and be held every day from the commencement thereof, until and including Saturday in the third week thereafter." (2d R. S., 312, § 70, 5th Ed.) "Whenever the trial of a cause shall have been commenced in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, and the same shall not be concluded before the expiration of the term of said Court, it shall be lawful for the said Court to continue in session until the conclusion of said trial, and to proceed to judgment, if they shall so deem necessary, in cases where conviction shall be had." Laws of 1846, p. 4. "An act to empower Courts of Sessions in the several counties of this State, to extend their terms, and authorizing certain adjournments of such Courts, passed April 8, 1859, provides as follows: Laws 1859, p. 463, Sec. 1.—It shall be lawful for the Court of Sessions of any county of this State, to continue its sittings at any term thereof, so long as it may be necessary, in the opinion of such Court, for the dispatch of any business, or the determination of any cases, that may be pending before such Court." Sec. 2.—The Court of Sessions of any county in this State shall hereafter have, and may, in their discretion, exercise all the powers in regard to adjournments thereof, from time to time, which are now by law conferred upon or exercised by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of such County, in relation to adjournments of said last-named Court." None of the Statutes above cited gives the New-York General Sessions of the Peace the power to extend its terms beyond the 3d Saturday after the 1st Monday of the month. The Act of 1859 does not confer this power, for the reason that it refers to the "Court of Sessions of any County." This language does not embrace the New-York General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York.

This Court expressly held at the last General Term, that the phrase, "the Courts of Sessions of the several Counties," did not include "The General Sessions of the Peace in the City and County of New-York." (Peo. vs. Court of General Sessions of the City and County of New-York, reported in New-York Transcript, Oct. 16, 1862.) Justice Ingraham, in delivering the opinion of the Court, observes: "These various provisions to which I have referred show, I think conclusively, that the old Courts of General Sessions, except in the City of New-York, were [illegible] continued after the Constitution of 1847, but [illegible] new Courts were organized in all the other counties of the State under a different name, while the General Sessions in New-York was continued with all its then powers and jurisdiction, and has been so recognized by the Legislature in all laws passed since the adoption of the Constitution relating to the said Court." "If this view be correct, the only question would be whether the term 'Courts of Sessions,' as used in the Act of 1859, is to be construed as applying to all the Courts in this State of that name, and also to the General Sessions of the Peace in the City of New-York." The learned Judge then proceeds to show that the language "Courts of Sessions of the several counties has no reference to the 'General Sessions of the Peace in this City and County.'" The act of 1846 above cited does not give the Court the power to extend its term except in a case, the trial of which, "shall not be concluded before the expiration of the term of said Court." In that event it merely gives the Court power "to continue in session until the conclusion of said trial, and to proceed to judgment, &c." In the case of Lowenberg the trial ended on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1861, about two weeks before the third Saturday of term. It is clear, therefore, that none of these statutes gives the Court the power to sit and pass judgment between the third Saturday of one term and the first Monday of the next term. In construing these statutes, the attention of the Court is invited to the authorities cited under Point II. The rule of strict construction must prevail. The sentence is not only vague, indefinite, uncertain, and not only susceptible of enforcement, but was passed by a Court not in existence at the time.

V. The judgment of the Court below should be reversed.

Mr. Waterbury replied to these points at considerable length, and decision was reserved.

In this argument, it is understood, that so far as the points argued concern Jefferds' case, that case shall abide the event of the decision in this.

Henry L. Clinton, for appellant; Nelson J. Waterbury, (late District-Attorney,) opposed.

The Lager-bier Cases.—The People ex rel Joseph Hart vs. The Police Authorities.—This case, so often reported in this paper, was now argued on a certiorari bringing it up for review.

It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Barnard held below that lager-bier was not under the restraint of the law, and discharged Hart from arrest for selling it. The correctness of that decision is the only question to be determined by the appeal. Decision was reserved.

Mr. Hall for People and Police; Mr. Clinton for Mr. Hart.

Legality of the Mock Auction Business.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Jacob Sherman vs. John A. Kennedy.—The plaintiff was charged with keeping a mock auction room at No. 153 Broadway, and the defendant, as Superintendent of Police, stationed, as alleged, an officer there to keep people from entering the place, whereupon the plaintiff obtained an injunction restraining the restriction placed upon his business, and this was a motion to dissolve the injunction.

Mr. Hall supported the motion, arguing that the Police authorities had power to place such a restriction upon the traffic in question.

Mr. Brady commenced replying, pending which the matter was adjourned until to-day.

A. O. Hall, for motion; Mr. Brady, opposed.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

[illegible]

Waterbury vs. Scott; Benedict vs. Dunning; Fisher vs. Merwin; McCabe vs. Hollister.—Judgments affirmed.

Mongam vs. Farrington.—Judgment reversed.

Prendergast vs. Brinkman.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

McLaren vs. The Mayor, &c.—Same decision.

Blake vs. Mulberry.—Judgment reversed; costs to abide event.

Newkirk vs. Bellows.—Judgment reduced $60 75, and affirmed as reduced, without costs to either party.

Lafford vs. Brandon; Berdell vs. Hand.—Orders of Special Term affirmed.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Chamber motion calendar will be called at 12 M. each day, until further notice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 11, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. 103½		300 N. Y. Cent. R.	104½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W. L. 3 y'ly	103	100 do	104½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98½	50 do	105
9,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c. Notes	104	10 Erie Railway	64½
5,000 Ill. Coo. Bs. '70	103½	100 do	64½
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54½	400 do	64½
4,000 Va. St. 6s	54½	100 do	64½
10,000 Ga. St. 6s	80	200 do	64½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	53½	100 do	64½
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	113½	100 Erie R. Pref	91
10,000 Ill. W. L'n L. B.	103½	200 do	91½
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	103½	700 do	91½
5,000 E. R. 3d M. B., '83	105½	100 Harlem R. Pref	49
5,000 do	107	200 do	49½
6,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	100½	100 Hudson R. R.	78½
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	101½	50 do	78½
4,000 Hud. R. R. C'v Bs.	97½	300 do	78½
1,000 Har. 1st Mt. Bs.	109½	20 Harlem R. R.	21
2,000 do	110	200 do	21
7,000 M. C. 8 ℔ ct. S. old	112	200 do	20½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m.	84	100 Reading R. R.	77½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bd	105	100 do	77½
2,000 do	105½	100 do	77½
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d mgt.	70	400 Mich. Cen. R. R.	89½
3,000 A. & T. H. Inbds	58	50 do	89½
3,000 do	58	50 do	89½
2,000 Ch. & N. W. Int. bs.	90	100 do	89½
3,000 Ch. & N. W. sec bs.	57½	20 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	43½
5,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	31	200 do	43½
4,000 H. & St. J. R. bds.	82	200 do	43½
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	83	50 do	42½
1,000 Chic. & R. I'd Bs.	110	20 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85½
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st mge.	108½	150 do	85½
15,000 do	108½	50 do	85½
15,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d mge.	92½	120 do	85
5,000 Clev. & T. S. F. bs.	103½	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79½
3,000 Clev., & P. 4th m.	73½	300 do	79
20 Bank of America	113½	100 do	79½
30 do	113½	300 do	79
10 do	114	100 do	79
50 Bank of Commerce	97	1,000 Cl. & Pitts. R.	42
20 Am. Ex. Bank	95	100 do	42
50 Chatham Bank	95	400 do	41½
65 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	114½	5 Clev., Col. & C. R.	125
50 Cumb. Coal Pref	13	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	69½
10 do	13½	200 do	69½
66 Nic. Transit Co.	5½	100 do	69
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	120	500 do	69½
100 do	121	150 Chi. & R'k I. R.	81½
100 do	121½	100 do	81½
100 do	121	100 do	81½
100 do	121½	100 Pitts., F. W. & C.	54½
50 do	121½	14 do	53½
10 M. & P. D. C. 2d Pf.	77½	25 Little Miami R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	300 Reading Railroad	78
5,000 Mo. State 6s	52	350 Mich. Cen. R.	89½
2,000 do	52½	50 do	89
150 Pac. Ml. St. Co.	121	50 do	89½
100 do	121½	400 do	89
100 do	121	50 Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	77
300 N. Y. Central R.	104	150 do	77
100 do	104	1000 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43
200 Erie Railway	63½	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83½
200 do	63½	100 do	83
150 do	63½	100 do	83½
300 do	63½	400 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	40
125 Erie Railway Pref.	89½	100 do	39½
15 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	88	100 do	39½
50 Hud. River R.	75½	500 Gal. & Chic. R.	82
100 do	75	100 do	82
100 do	75	300 do	82½
100 Harlem Railroad	20½	100 do	82½
400 do	20½	2000 Clev. & Tol. R.	67½
200 do	20	1000 do	67½
100 Harlem R. Pref.	48	500 do	67
200 do	48	300 Chic. & Rock I. R.	80

Tuesday, Nov. 11—P. M.

The Treasury of the United States, through the Assistant Treasurer in this City, is in the market to-day for $10,000,000 or $12,000,000, by way of temporary loan to the Government for fifteen days, in anticipation of the proceeds of $13,420,550 of 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds, to be awarded on Monday next to the highest bidders. This application was not generally known until late in the forenoon, nor was it felt on the Stock or Money market until after the sum required was practically made up at Bank, at the rate of 5 ℔ cent. interest, and half the sum paid in. But at the Second Board of the Stock Exchange the premonitory symptoms of a decline in prices from this cause were followed up by a more general weakness in the bidding, particularly on the Western shares and Hudson River. The advance in the Eries and New-York Central since yesterday morning was also lost, and, for a brief time, the excitement in the share market amounted almost to a panic.

Later in the afternoon there was a large attendance of Brokers and Jobbers at the outside room on William-street, and while there was no material recovery in prices from the printed sales, and in some instances even lower figures accepted, the market was active on the railway shares, and left off with a fair degree of steadiness, about as follows, compared with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103½	103½	N. Y. Central	104	103½
Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts.	104	103½	Erie Common	64½	63½
U. S. 5s, 1874	92½	92½	Erie Preferred	90½	89½
Missouris	53	51½	Hudson	78½	75½
Tennessees	53½	53½	Mich. Central	89½	88½
Pacific	122x.d.	120	Mich. Southern	43½	40½
Panama	155	155	Illinois Central	79½	77½
Rock Island	81½	80½	Toledo	69	67½
Galena	84½	82½	Pittsburgh	54½	53½
Harlem	20½	20	Mich. Guarant'd	85	83½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107½	Ocean	87
Manhattan	130	Mercantile	116
Merchants'	108	American Exchange	96
Mechanics'	109	Pacific	120
Union	104	Chatham	95
America	114	Bank of the Republic	100
North River	95	Hanover	95
Tradesmen's	104	Irving	75
Greenwich	150	Metropolitan	104
National	99	East River	100
Merchants' Exchange	93½	Shoe and Leather	101
Commerce	97	Marine	115
Commerce Scrip Stock	95	Importers' & Traders'	102
Broadway	140	Park	110

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	106½	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	90
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. first As.	57½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
Erie firsts, '68	115	Han. & St. J. firsts	80
Erie thirds, '83	105½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	111
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	108
Erie fifths, '88	99	Tol. & Wabash firsts	97½
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	98	Tol. & Wab. seconds	82
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	82
Hudson thirds, '75	101	Mil. & P. du Chien 1st	104
Hudson Convertible	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex.	108
Harlem firsts	109½	Galena & Chicago 2ds	104
Harlem thirds, '68	99	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '69	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	108½
Chi., Bur. & Q. firsts	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	92
Mich. S. & N. I. seconds	85½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	105½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	105	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
T. H. & A. [illegible]	70	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	86
Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.	90	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	73

The price of Money to the Stock and Money Brokers to-day, was advanced in a good many instances from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. per annum, and in others, on select colateral, from 4 to 5 ℔ cent, because of the opportunity afforded to lenders to employ their surplus means on temporary accommodation to the Government.

The price of Gold, which opened 1@1 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon, and with sales at 132½@133 ℔ cent., fell off suddenly to 132½@132¼ before the close of 'Change hour, and later in the afternoon dropped to 131 ℔ cent. In like manner, Exchange, which sold early in the day at 147 ℔ cent., subsequently sold at 146@146½, and at the very close was unsettled at 145@146 ℔ cent. The change in the price of Money, noticed above, appears to have influenced demand loans upon the pledge of Gold and Foreign Bills quite as decidedly as the loans made upon Stocks. In truth, the disturbance is, if anything, more serious on these securities, and this sensitiveness to the changes in the Money Market only proves what has heretofore been alleged by the public Press, that a vast amount of Gold has been bought upon speculation, only to be borrowed upon at pretty full value at bank.

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Nov. 11 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Prev. reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

The Stock Exchange Board, to-day, suspended from membership, for 60 days—the shortest term prescribed by the recent rule on the subject—two of their members, of the firm of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., for doing business under one-eighth of 1 ℔ cent. for account of outside Brokers and Jobbers. The rule being imperative, and the evidence in this instance conclusive—and as we understand it, frankly avowed by the same partner in the firm—the Board could scarcely do less than enforce their own rule. The occurrence has nevertheless given occasion to considerable discussion on the Street in reference to the policy of an open and Independent Stock Exchange Board.

Mr. Adrian H. Muller will hold an extensive sale of first-class Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Gas-Light and Bank Stocks to-morrow, (Wednesday,) 12th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of Executors and Administrators.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $6,162,555 76, including for customs, $241,000; Payments, $872,248 80. Balance, $12,498,644.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 10.	Loans. Nov. 3.	Specie. Nov. 10.	Specie. Nov. 3.
Philadelphia	$4,666,000	$4,634,000	$856,000	$856,000
North America	4,182,368	4,021,342	862,694	862,094
Farmers & Mech.	5,259,720	5,186,450	1,082,400	1,084,300
Commercial	1,950,000	1,919,000	259,000	254,000
Mechanics	2,353,000	2,342,000	208,268	205,456
N. Liberties	2,141,000	2,089,000	[illegible]	353,000
Southwark	1,266,000	1,217,220	190,594	189,633
Kensington	869,000	888,000	144,426	145,381
Penn Township	1,069,107	1,065,494	174,580	174,563
Western	2,069,000	1,990,737	280,910	289,519
Man. & Mech.	1,760,310	1,739,745	146,425	144,700
Commerce	650,765	656,274	147,970	161,956
Girard	2,547,739	2,398,097	267,073	309,245
Tradesmen's	793,487	798,269	130,703	130,712
Consolidation	821,256	928,146	116,411	112,600
City	1,073,101	1,114,159	144,316	142,549
Commonwealth	698,417	619,033	75,965	76,003
Corn Exchange	788,000	804,000	112,000	112,000
Union	850,000	884,000	69,000	69,000
Total	35,978,123	35,514,335	5,524,621	5,458,029

Banks.	Deposits. Nov. 10.	Deposits. Nov. 3.	Circulation. Nov. 10.	Circulation. Nov. 3.
Philadelphia	$2,862,000	$2,885,000	$328,000	$363,000
North America	2,974,092	2,738,180	466,401	487,472
Farmers & Mech.	5,320,101	5,090,239	193,665	211,365
Commercial	1,326,000	1,262,000	226,000	230,000
Mechanics	1,478,000	1,407,000	245,000	407,155
N. Liberties	1,050,000	1,082,000	282,000	295,200
Southwark	1,223,716	1,200,989	42,830	45,125
Kensington	836,102	816,612	221,894	147,000
Penn Township	857,302	832,104	165,670	170,422
Western	1,638,054	1,617,578	122,600	142,628
Man. & Mech.	980,870	984,060	416,310	417,820
Commerce	769,266	730,566	53,250	55,370
Girard	1,676,409	1,682,394	211,627	230,151
Tradesmen's	697,373	662,361	180,470	178,300
Consolidation	436,356	444,738	240,424	238,648
City	623,341	622,383	237,705	236,383
Commonwealth	380,614	358,276	308,326	311,661
Corn Exchange	694,000	706,000	170,000	161,000
Union	438,000	397,000	312,000	318,000
Total	27,306,678	26,938,714	4,763,467	4,889,890

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.		
Capital Stock	$11,717,235	$11,717,235		
Loans	35,514,335	35,978,123	Inc.	463,788
Specie	5,458,029	5,524,621	Dec.	66,592
Due fm other Bks.	2,170,074	1,980,566	Dec.	189,508
Due to other Bks.	7,126,356	6,217,072	Dec.	909,284
Deposits	26,938,714	27,306,678	Inc.	467,964
Circulation	4,889,890	4,763,467	Dec.	121,423
United States legal tender and demand notes	6,280,460	6,003,319	Inc.	69,359

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 14 bbls. Ashes, 14,452 bbls. Flour, 172 bbls. and 605 bags Corn Meal, 77,023 bushels Wheat, 36,662 bushels Corn, 5,035 bushels Barley, 37,230 bushels Oats, 1,440 bushels Malt, 3,317 pkgs. Provisions, and 357 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce, and wanted at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in light supply and moderate request at 39c.@40c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in demand, and are steady. Sperm, 35c. for plain, and 45c. for patent; Adamantine, 20c.@21c. ℔ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been moderately dealt in at about previous prices. Bi. Carb. Soda, 5½c.@6½c.; Caustic Soda, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Sal Soda, 2⅛c.@3c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The demand has been less active, to-day, but prices have been very firm. Java at 34c.@35c.; Rio, 29½c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@33c.; Laguayra, 31c.@33c.; and St. Domingo at 29c.@30c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Rio and Santos, Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son notice thus: "The sales during the past week to the trade have been 1,600 bags Rio, balance ℔ *Paul Auguste*, at 29½c., and 1,635 Santos, half cargo ℔ *Spartan*, at 30c. On speculation 3,150 bags Rio, balance ℔ *Antelope*, and balance *Spartan's* cargo Santos, have, been taken at 29c.@30c. The market closes firm at our further improved quotations of 1c. ℔ lb. Stock of Rio on hand in New-York 39,693 bags, and in Baltimore 1,500 bags."

COPPER—Ingot has been in fair demand, chiefly at 32½c.@33½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request, at buoyant prices. Middlings, at 62½c.@63½c. Sales, 1,600 bales.

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Dress Goods to-day resulted in the disposal of the bulk of the catalogue at firmer prices, the better class of goods faring worst.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fair for State and Western Flour to-day, but prices have been unsettled, closing a shade lower. The reported sales since our last add up 13,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 85@$6; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 80@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 20@$6 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$7 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85	@$6 00
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 50
Superfine Western	5 80	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20	@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 65	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 60	@ 8 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in good demand, but at reduced rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 65@$7 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers slightly. Sales 850 bbls. Extra, at $6 20@$8 40 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $4 60@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $3 70 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate demand at full rates.

FRUITS—The principal business has been in Raisins at $4@$4 10, chiefly $4, for Layer, and $3 65@$3 90 for Bunch, ℔ box.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, 250 bales Bags and 200 bales Bagging at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in active request, mainly for export, though partly on speculation, closing at uniform prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 144,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 56; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 46; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 35@$1 38; Milwaukee Club, at $1 26@$1 35; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 27; Red State, at $1 42@$1 44 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request, but at easier prices. Sales, since our last, 94,000 bushels, at 71c.@73c., for shipping Mixed Western; 66c.@71c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 60c.@65c. for unsound; 75c. for Yellow Western; 76c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand at 75c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 7,000 bushels. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 61c.@63c.; Western, at 61c.@63c.; and State, at 62½c.@64c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inquired for at $1 45@$1 55 ℔ bushel. Sales, 5,800 bushels.

The following is a comparative statement of the Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of November in each of the last three years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	979,925	1,131,712	1,249,817
Wheat, bush.	15,502,108	23,739,986	27,370,548
Corn	12,470,460	19,903,235	19,050,697
Barley	2,116,934	1,551,361	1,435,571
Oats	3,706,411	4,049,512	4,501,361
Rye	298,774	613,850	736,204

HAY—North River is in fair demand to-day, at 65c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been stiffly held, but has been inactive.

HIDES—Have been in good request at buoyant prices, including Prime Buenos Ayres at 27c.@27½c., and Rio Grande at 26c.@26½c. ℔ lb.

LEAD—Pig continues in good demand and very firm at $8@$8 25 ℔ 100 lbs. 600 tons have been disposed of within a few days within this range.

MOLASSES—The day's sales included 100 hhds. and 100 Porto Rico, part at 48c., and 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@37c., with a small lot of Barbados at 43c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited demand at previous quotations. Spirits Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 55 ℔ gallon. Common and Strained Rosin, $10@$10 25 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in fair demand at full and buoyant prices. Crude Sperm, at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Winter do. at $1 85; Crude Whale, at 83c.@87c. Bleached Winter do. at 95c.; Linseed, at $1 35@$1 38; Olive at $1 55@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at 98c.@$1 00; Petroleum, at 35c.@38½c. for Refined, and 20c.@21c. for Crude, ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market—Week ending Nov. 10.—Sperm—Since our last, Sperm Oil has further advanced, and holders are now asking $1 80, and upwards. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,410 bbls. in parcels, as follows: 300 bbls. at $1 72; 440 bbls. at $1 75; 300 bbls. at a price not transpired, and 45 bbls. dark, at $1 65 ℔ gallon—all for manufacturing. Also, 380 bbls. for export, at a price not transpired. Whale—The tendency of Whale is upward, but the demand is limited. The sales since our last embrace 1,314 bbls. We quote: 64 bbls. at 83c.; 300 do. at 85c.; 600 do. at 86c.; and 150 do. at 87c. ℔ gallon. Whalebone—No transactions in this market. In New-York sales have been made at $1 55, and holders now ask $1 65 ℔ lb.

Exports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone from the United States.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Whalebone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 10, '62	51,257	93,787	676,050
Same time last year	32,664	130,850	1,012,400

(Whalemen's Shipping List.)

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market opened quietly, but closed buoyantly. Week's sales, 72,200 pieces, including, according to the Journal, 10,500 pieces, 60x64, 14⅛c. cash, on Monday; 46,900 do., 60x64, 14c. cash, up to Friday; 7,500 do., 64x64, 14½c. cash, on Saturday; 6,800 do., 64x64, 14½c. cash, sold on Saturday.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at advancing prices. Sales, 2,100 bbls., at $12 62½@$12 87½ for Mess, and $11 37½@$11 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair request at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Lard less active and less buoyant to-day; sales 1,560 tcs. and bbls. for immediate or future delivery, at 9¾c.@10⅛c. ℔ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last 160 bbls. at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $17@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is in limited request, chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Rough Flax has been sparingly offered at $2 90@$3 10 ℔ bushel; demand fair. Timothy has been selling in lots at $2@$2 12 ℔ bushel.

SPELTER—Has been quiet at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Were unusually active, the demand having been animated partly from speculators, and prices advanced a shade. Sales 3,500 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11¼c.; Cuba at 9¾c.@10½c., and Porto Rico at 10½c.@10¾c.; 371 boxes Havana at 10c.@10½c., and 3,300 bbls. Refined at prices not ascertained, ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in, but have been quoted very firm.

TIN—The principal inquiry has been for Straits at 39c.@40c., mainly at 39c. Banca at 42½c.@43c. ℔ lb., and Plates as before quoted.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. The week's business Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "An active demand has prevailed throughout the week, the irregularity in Freights and slight advance in Exchange imparting more buoyancy to the market. The transactions have been heavy, and prices have gradually hardened. The stock is fair, and the arrivals continue moderate from the West and neighboring cities. For home use there is little inquiry, and Inferior and Grease tend downward. To-day the market is firm, 11¾c. being now demanded for choice lots; for ordinary, 11½c. is accepted. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 10c. ℔ lb."

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., at 36½c.@37½c., chiefly at 37c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day, at about former rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 1,000 bbls., at 2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 35,000 bush., at 6¼d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 100 bbls., at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Provisions, 1,300 boxes, by foreign vessels, at 37s. 6d.@45s. ℔ ton. For London—Clover Seed, 150 bags, by a foreign vessel, at 45s. ℔ ton; and, by steamer, 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 65s.@60s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	29
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	29
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	5
Anglo-Saxon	Southampton	Portland	Nov.	6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	15
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	15
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	22
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamships *Hammonia* and *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—WILL THE GENTLEMAN HOLDING $100, left in his hands on the 31st October last, on the event of the election for Governor of the State of New-York, have the kindness to give his address, as the party interested has lost the number of his office, by addressing R. P., Box No. 160 Times Office?

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.

To parents who seek good schools for their children.

To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.

Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.

References: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 36 WEST 11th-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charraud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 36 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 15th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 20 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, 8TH-ST., Now open to the public. Regular Classes—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Boys' every afternoon. Open daily from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M. Hot and cold baths included. The public are invited to call and examine the Gymnasium, &c.—the finest in the world. ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded classes of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

A FRENCH TEACHER, FROM PARIS, desires a situation in New-York or Brooklyn school, or in a family, to teach the French language a few hours daily; would also like to have a class of gentlemen and ladies; most satisfactory references given. Terms moderate. Apply at her residence, No. 125 West 26th-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 39 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

LADIES AND MISSES INSTRUCTED IN music, both operatic and sacred, and also in the French language, in 33d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., by a lady eminently qualified. A limited number of scholars can be accommodated with board. Satisfactory references required and given. Address K. E. B., Station F.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT CORNWALL WILL take four or five boys for instruction in all the branches. Address J. WOOD, Cornwall, N. Y. Who refers to C. E. Anderson, No. 131 Pearl-st., at the office of A. W. Bus, Esq.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fiftieth semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 844 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address E. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, Business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

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AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English languages fluently, desires an engagement as teacher of said languages at pupil's residence. A note addressed to A. B., No. 344½ Bowery, will be attended to. Best of City references given.

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1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 633 Broadway.

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THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For invalids and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 398 BROADWAY.

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CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES, From Paul de Conninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.

For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A TRAVELER, LATELY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, Spain and Italy, while there made some valuable discoveries which every young person should possess the knowledge of. On receipt of $1 and stamp, instructions forwarded. Address COSMO, M. D., Post-office, Boston, Mass.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hamlet.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Heiress—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Red Gnome.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute.

IRVING HALL—Father Kemp's Old Folks' Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt—Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Thierry's California.

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY—Vernet's Pictures of the Port and Markets of Rio de Janeiro.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices from the Army of the Potomac lead us to the belief that a portion of the rebel army is still in the Shenandoah Valley—exactly where is not yet ascertained. The forces under Stonewall JACKSON and A. P. HILL are said to be there—those under LONGSTREET and other commanders at Culpepper having been thrown forward to prevent our army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond. LEE is also said to be now at Culpepper, where he has his headquarters. We have no reports of the movements made by our army yesterday.

It was reported from Manassas Junction on the 9th, that a considerable portion of SIGEL's Corps had moved from their late position in front along the line of the Manassas Railroad to attend especially to the possible movements of JACKSON, who is believed to be still in the valley. Gen. SICKLES was on the way to Rappahannock Station with sufficient infantry and artillery to hold the important bridge there, with the assistance of BAYARD's Cavalry, who have had it in possession unhinged, though requiring strengthening to bear our immense army trains.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* dated Baltimore, Nov. 10, says: "From the most reliable secession sources here, who have relatives in the South, I learn that JEFF. DAVIS reviewed Gen. LEE's rebel army, eighty thousand strong, at Winchester ten days ago. All were in new uniforms, and the officers were even dressed out with white kid gloves. The same informants are confident that LEE's whole army has escaped to Gordonsville."

Gen. McCLELLAN and his personal Staff, left Warrenton at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and arrived in Washington in time to connect with the 5 P. M. train for the North. He was expected to arrive in Trenton at 3 o'clock this morning. At Warrenton Junction the troops called upon the General to say a few words, and in response he urged them to "stand by BURNSIDE as they had stood by him, and all would be well." Before leaving the army he issued a farewell order which was read to the troops at dress parade. The order is given elsewhere.

A special dispatch informs us that Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived at Nashville on Monday night. The enemy is said to be still in considerable force at Murfreesboro; but they are retreating as rapidly as possible beyond the Tennessee River.

Our Key West correspondence, which is to the 3d inst., will be found interesting. The business of capturing prizes in the Gulf is as brisk as ever, no less than eight, at the date of our correspondent's letter, lying in the harbor of Key West awaiting adjudication by the Admiralty Court. Yellow fever had entirely disappeared from the town, but two cases had occurred at Fort Jefferson, on Tortugas Island. They were of a mild type, however, and no fears were entertained that the disease would become unmanageable.

An order has been issued from the War Department relative to the finding of the Military Commission in the case of the Harper's Ferry surrender. Col. FORD, by this order, is dismissed from the service, as is also Major BAIRD, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Infantry—the regiment stated to have behaved badly. Brig.-Gen. JULIUS WHITE is fully exonerated from all blame, as are also all the subordinate officers. The Commission, whose finding in this case will be found on our second page, is dissolved.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Supervisors met at noon yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers. The returns were unusually correct, and only in one or two instances was it found necessary to lay them over for correction. In these cases the errors were those of omission, and evidently clerical. The majorities do not differ in any material degree, and the total vote will not be affected. The Wards canvassed were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth. The Board adjourned to meet to-day, at noon.

The Delaware *Republican* sums up the result of the election in that State, as follows: "WILLIAM CANNON—Union—has been elected Governor by 111 majority; WILLIAM TEMPLE, Bayardite, has been elected to Congress by 37 majority. In New Castle County every Union candidate is elected by majorities ranging from 524 up to 600. In Kent and Sussex Counties every Bayardite is elected. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—four Union to five Bayardites; House—seven Unionists, fourteen Bayardites. The great Seceder will consequently be returned to the U. S. Senate. It is certain that the fraudulent votes cast, more than equal TEMPLE's majority for Congress, and if a thorough investigation could be had, the result in the Sussex County legislative ticket might be different. We do not know, however, that any contest is proposed; at any rate, rebellion in consequence of defeat has not been thought of."

We learn from the Nashville *Dispatch* that [illegible] day morning, Nov. [illegible], a large number of soldiers [illegible] carry off, and destroying property promiscuously. The Provost Guard was unable to do anything with them; so a regiment was ordered out, and the infected neighborhood was surrounded with the men. Some two hundred were captured, and marched off to headquarters for trial.

The sloop-of-war *Pawnee* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard from Port Royal on Monday.

On Monday afternoon the remains of the late Commodore GARRETT J. PENDERGRAST were interred from his late residence, southwest corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. The funeral was attended by officers of the navy and a company of marines. The remains, encased in a handsome coffin draped with the American flag, were borne to St. Stephen's Church, followed by a large concourse. Commander RANNAN, Major ZEILIN, and Capts. ADAMS, INGLE and ROLANDO acted as pall-bearers. After funeral services, conducted by Rev. Dr. DUCACHET, the body was deposited in the cemetery attached to the church.

At General Term of the Supreme Court the case of Dr. LOWENBERG, convicted of murder in the Sessions, was argued on appeal, counsel for the prisoner contending that under the Act of 1860 there was no penalty at all for the crime. Decision was reserved. The lager beer cases were also argued. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, motion was made to dissolve an injunction obtained to restrain the Police from watching an alleged mock-auction room at No. 153 Broadway. Pending the argument, the matter was adjourned until to-day.

The Stock and Money Markets were partially disturbed, yesterday, by the temporary loan of $10,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States, for the object of paying off arrearages to the army, in anticipation of the sale of $13,420,550 of 7:30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, advertised to be awarded on Monday next. Gold fell off to 130½@131 ℔ cent. Exchange, 145@145¼.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, and in view of the decline in the price of Gold, Flour and Corn closed at slightly reduced rates. White Wheat was quoted less buoyant. Cotton, Sugars and Pork were more active and were dearer. Coffee was less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Molasses, Fish, Ingot Copper, Pig Lead, Oils, Tallow, Wool and Whisky. Beef was quiet, as were also Hemp, Rice, Spices and Whalebone. Lard was depressed. Butter and Cheese were actively sought after. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The Live Stock markets, taking numbers for the criterion, have never before been so well supplied with animals—the total of all kinds sent here for slaughter, during the past week, reaching over 59,000. The heretofore unprecedented receipts of 40,662 live hogs, contribute largely to this result. With the single exception of beef cattle, on which there is a very slight decline, former prices are more than maintained, and the stock is well disposed of. Future prospects are cheering to owners and dealers in live animals, and there is unusual activity in this branch of trade.... Beeves count 5,330 head, which is 287 less than last week. Of these, 4,735 were offered at Forty-fourth-street on Monday and Tuesday, and nearly all were sold. The majority were of inferior quality, gathered from New-York State and Illinois; the recent touch of Winter causing farmers to send off their stock before putting it upon Winter food. Cattle sold slower than last week, prices being just as much lower as the quality was inferior. There were not enough 9c. animals to quote, but that price would have been paid for prime cattle. Most of the sales were made at 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb., net or dressed weight, the average being 7½c.... Sheep and lambs are in good request, at higher rates, though receipts have been large. They are nearly all sold out, each day, prime fat sheep at prices equivalent to 4½c.@5c. ℔ lb., and 4½c.@5½c. for lambs.... Live hogs have tested the capacity of the yards, this week, but with an active demand, which took away many droves almost as soon as unloaded, the accommodations proved ample. Packers are working with a will, and notwithstanding the enormous receipts, prices have advanced ½c., prime corned hogs bringing 4½c.@5½c.

The President's Proclamation.

We find it utterly impossible to account, on any just principles, for the hostility evinced in Democratic quarters to the President's Proclamation menacing the rebels with emancipation of their slaves unless they return to their allegiance. It is a purely military proceeding—aiming at the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. If its object were the abolition of Slavery, it would have decreed that abolition, as it might have done under the law of Congress, at once, and as a penalty for past offences. But it does nothing of the sort. It merely gives the rebels notice that, if they persist in rebellion beyond a certain time, their slaves shall be set free. It is precisely such a notice as is sent to a besieged town—that unless they surrender by a fixed date their town will be bombarded.

Not a single slave has yet been set free by this Proclamation. The rebels have it in their power to prevent the liberation of a single slave under its provisions:—and that, too, without doing anything but what it is their duty to do under any circumstances. They claim—or their Northern sympathizers claim for them—the guarantees of the Constitution. Let them return to its shelter and they will have the full benefit of them. They have repudiated its obligations,—why should they be entitled to its protection? The moment they acknowledge its authority they will receive all the protection which that authority carries with it. The fate of Slavery is thus exclusively in their own hands. If they seek its abolition, they can secure it. If they desire its preservation, they can secure that.

But it is claimed that they ought not to be thus compelled to choose between Slavery and Secession, but that they should be allowed to enjoy both—that the National Government should protect the former for them while they are waging war upon it to secure the latter. The mere statement of the claim proves its absurdity. No community can have War and Peace at the same time. If they choose to wage war they must surrender for the time the blessings and securities of peace. We of the North are compelled to make a similar choice. We surrender the lives of our sons, millions of property, the prosperity of peaceful industry, possibly the security of our homes, because we deem a war for the Union worth all these sacrifices. The South in the same way must hold its property and its peace subject to the chances of war, if it is determined to wage war. So long as it fights against the Government it has no claim to its protection or forbearance.

Nor is there the shadow of a reason why Slavery should claim exemption from the rigors and exposures which war brings upon all other forms of property and of labor. There is nothing in the Constitution which guarantees to it such exemption. True, that instrument provides that no man shall be "deprived of life, liberty or property, but by due process of law;" but this does not secure the slaveholding rebel in the possession of his *slave*, any more than of his cattle, his musket or his life. If the latter may be taken in war, so may the former. And if the Government, in the exercise of its war powers for the preservation of its integrity, it must hold the life, liberty and property of its enemies subject to the chances and necessities of war. And it has precisely the same right to confiscate and liberate the slaves of rebels, as a means of prosecuting the war and making it effective, which it has to seize their property or imprison their persons.

But it is urged that this measure tends to incite *insurrection* among the slaves, and thus to involve the innocent in destruction. Whose duty is it to protect them against such calamities? Whose duty is it to keep the slaves in subjection and to guard the women and children of the slave plantations against their violence? Clearly that of the slave-owners themselves. If they are unable to do this, and call on the General Government, through their State authorities, to aid them in it, it is the duty of that Government to give them that aid,—but only when they acknowledge its authority, and on the basis of that acknowledgement claim its protection. But there is no pretence here that they are *unable* to prevent or suppress insurrections. They have their whole population under arms. They can turn the whole power of their armies against their slaves at an hour's notice, and thus render revolt impossible. Why do they not do this? Because they want to employ their troops against us! And they expect us to keep or leave their slaves in subjection, so that they may be free to do so. We must not touch their slaves, lest we should thus put them under the necessity of using their troops elsewhere than against us. That seems to us an absolutely conclusive argument on the other side.

With the exception of a very few Abolitionists, nobody at the North was ever in favor of waging war upon the South for the purpose of freeing its slaves. The great body of the Republicans, as of every other party at the North, would to-day oppose a war waged for such a purpose. President LINCOLN would be the last man living to commence such a war, or give it his support. The war is waged now, as it has been from the beginning, *to crush the rebellion and restore the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution*. This is its sole and exclusive object. But against the attainment of that object, Slavery proves to be a formidable and, apparently, a fatal obstacle. It is felt and seen to be the main strength of the rebellion. It is the basis on which it rests. Instead of being, as we had supposed it would be, an element of weakness to the South in war, it supplies them with food, with labor, with all the home comforts they require, and thus sends to the field the whole fighting population of the Southern States. There is no law of Nations, of the Constitution, or of common sense, which requires or permits us to leave so powerful a weapon in the hands of our enemies, untouched. It is our duty, if we seek success, to wrest it from their hands, or to paralyze it in their grasp.

Democratic orators and journalists are speculating largely on the probability that President LINCOLN will revoke this proclamation, or fail to fulfill the menace which it involves. Why they should desire him to do so they have not yet made clear. If they regard Slavery as of more value than the Union—if they prefer that the Government should perish rather than Slavery be disturbed—their action is natural and easily understood. But they have hitherto always disclaimed such a preference. They profess a desire to see the war prosecuted with vigor, and the rebellion crushed. If they are sincere in these professions, they cannot object to emancipation as a legitimate weapon for the accomplishment of these ends.

AN UN-SENATORIAL PROCEEDING.—We learn, with great surprise, by telegraph from Albany, that "Senator HARRIS, in an address to the law students at the Albany Law School, said he was grieved and *indignant* at the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN, regarding it as a fatal mistake, and that he had written a letter to Gen. McCLELLAN stating his opinion."

Senator HARRIS, like every other citizen, has an undoubted right to entertain and express his opinions concerning this or any other act of the Government. But as a matter of taste and propriety he would have done much better, in our judgment, to have abstained from any such denunciation. His opinions as a *Senator* will carry a certain weight over and above their intrinsic value; and in this instance that weight will go toward creating disaffection in the army, and a partisan hostility among the people toward the Government, which will retard rather than aid the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

We do not know how far the military acts of the Administration enter as necessary topics of discussion into the lectures which Senator HARRIS delivers to the pupils of the Albany Law School. But we fail to see how any good can result, either to them or the country, from such untimely and unwarranted censures.

SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.—Our correspondents with the army, who write since the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN, do not mention any indications of that mutinous spirit which some who knew nothing about the army feared might ensue upon the displacement of a commander whom the soldiers honored and loved. On the contrary, several letters which we publish this morning, from correspondents with different corps of the Army of the Potomac, expressly state that the army is well satisfied with the change, and that the soldiers in general are delighted at the prospect of more active and effective work under Gen. BURNSIDE.

Unquestionably, the Army of the Potomac liked Gen. McCLELLAN. Pity it would have been if they had not. He was always attentive to the wants of his men, considerate of their comfort, anxious to redress their grievances, and courteous in his intercourse with all of them. He strove to win their good will, and succeeded. But our soldiers, after all, are very impatient of inactivity and desire "world in arms." They are not men who have gone into the army for life, and intend to adopt the Army as a profession; they are citizens militant, who have donned the soldier's garb and drawn the sword that they may put down a rebellion, and are anxious to do the work and return to peaceful citizenship again.

The appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE, if it have any significance at all, signifies that under him they are quickly to be gratified in this respect—which to them is far more than any minor kindnesses of an inefficient officer, or any attentions to their cases after they are half-ruined through inactivity and the shovel. If Gen. BURNSIDE gives the army of the Potomac work and victory—as it is in his power to do—there will soon be honor and love for him on the part of the troops greater even than there has been hitherto, and far warmer than anything that has yet been exhibited toward any commander.

There is No Peace.

JOHN VAN BUREN is out again, babbling of peace. The same notion is obscurely floating in sundry brains. The late canvass tended to unsettle the old ideas on the subject. People hearing the word so often—and a very pleasant word, too—almost insensibly to themselves get to fancy that there might be something in it.

Of course, there is a sense in which we are all peace men. Nobody would think of prolonging this war for an instant for its own sake. War is always frightful—we all know it. Christian civilization has advanced but war still remains essentially barbarous—the same appalling scourge it ever has been. Boast as we may, war is not humanized, and cannot be. An ancient battle-field and a modern battle-field differ only in the instruments of slaughter. Bebriacum and Antietam are in all material respects the same. The ancient TACITUS, who pictured the "plain still covered with bodies gashed and mangled, with broken limbs, and men and horses in one promiscuous carnage, clotted gore, and filth and putrefaction—the whole a dreary waste, the devastation of nature shocking to humanity," would have to dip his pencil in the same fearful colors, were he alive, to portray an American battle-field now. Of course we all lament that such things should be. And when the time comes for them to be ended we shall make every temple resound with thanksgiving, and the very canopy above us ring with jubilation. But wherefore talk of this now? As well prattle of the golden age. Peace is not our present lot, nor can be. Though, perhaps, not six months distant, it is yet, so far as relates to all the practical concerns of to-day, as remote as the millenium. Our present business is war, and nothing else. It is a necessity as inexorable as fate.

"Peace," wrote NAPOLEON, from the heart of Germany, to his brother JOSEPH, who wanted peace, "is a word that means *nothing*. It is the *conditions of peace* that are all." The Emperor fought Austerlitz, and then—not until then—was peace a possibility. He made it, because he dictated it. We can have no peace that we do not dictate—or rather have not already dictated—for the articles were prescribed and proclaimed long ago, in fact, at the flash of the first gun against the assailants of Sumter. These articles of peace are the articles of the Constitution of the United States of America, made and confirmed in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord 1787, and accredited by the signature of GEORGE WASHINGTON, President. Peace is but a word. It is the conditions of peace that are all. And these are the only conditions—nothing more, nothing less. Our Austerlitz is yet to come that shall secure them.

In other wars there may be negotiations, even while the war rages. In this none. In our last war with England both belligerents had Peace Commissioners at Ghent before the struggle was half out. There can be nothing of the kind in this conflict with rebellion. Parleying is impossible; for the only language our Goverment can use is unconditional demand, and the only language it can listen to is unconditional submission. Government is the executor of law; and law does not negotiate, it presides—it does not compromise, it punishes. The officer of the law does not go into a conference with a burglar or a murderer; nor can we, any more, do so with traitors. To compound with rebels is to sacrifice the authority of law, without which law is nothing. The Government has no alternative but to go straight on to the end in the vindication of its authority.

If we are to attach any meaning to this loose talk about peace, there is but one thing it can signify—and that is *treason*. In strict logic, it inevitably comes to that. Opposition to the war against rebellion is essentially no better than rebellion itself. It should never be for a moment forgotten that this war is not an Administration war, like that with England in 1812, or with Mexico in 1846—a war in which simply the international rights and interests of the Republic are concerned, and which might be opposed without disloyalty, under some different views of those rights and interests. It is strictly a *Government* war, which Government wages for its life; and, therefore, a war not to be opposed without enmity to the Government—which means treason. In other wars, the President and two-thirds of the Senate may, at any time, make peace. In this war, neither the Executive branch, nor the Legislative branch, nor the Judicial branch, nor all combined, have the slightest power to release the people of the Confederate States from their obligations to the National Constitution, which is declared to be "the supreme law of the land." These departments of the Government are all sworn to protect and defend that "supreme law." Congress and the President have simply discharged the obligations of their oath in raising and sending armies with which to put down resistance to the supreme law, as an alternative. It imposes an obligation more sacred to perjury before high Heaven. That duty it constantly take accurately in advance for its own perpetuation. To oppose the war, then, is to oppose the Constitution which necessitates the war; and, in strict justice, should put the man who does it into the category of traitors.

The word Peace does not belong to the day. It should be tabooed, and not uttered again until one of two occasions, either when the Government regains its power, or when it yields its life—either at its feet, or over its grave.

A CONFEDERATE PLENIPOTENTIARY.—JOHN VAN BUREN assures the country, on his personal responsibility, that if President LINCOLN will grant the rebels an *armistice*, they will go home and *elect Members to Congress*, and thus save themselves from the operation of his Proclamation. This is an important suggestion. If it rests on good authority, it deserves attention;—nay, we do not hesitate to say, that the President ought at once to do what is asked at his hands.

Will not Mr. VAN BUREN then let the country understand on what authority he makes this important announcement? Has he not a letter from JEFFERSON DAVIS in his pocket—given to him as an autograph or souvenir,—which gives him warrant for such a declaration? If so, let him produce it. The country, and JEFF. DAVIS, will both excuse any apparent breach of confidence which its publication might imply. The end will certainly justify such a trifling departure from etiquette. We presume that Mr. DAVIS, when he gave him the letter, did not request him not to publish it,—and as it relates to a public matter of vast importance, he would be perfectly justified in doing so.

We do not, to be sure, quite see the necessity of an armistice in order to enable the people of the South to vote. *We* voted here last week without an armistice, and Mr. VAN BUREN cannot complain of the result, whatever some of the rest of us may think about it. If the South are anxious to vote on the question, they will probably find some mode of doing it without a suspension of arms. Or if they want an armistice they will probably ask for it. When they do, we presume President LINCOLN will grant their request. But, unless Mr. VAN BUREN can show some credentials which give authority to the suggestion he has made, we fear the President will not feel at liberty to grant the armistice for which he applies.

McCLELLAN AND BURNSIDE.—Gen. McCLELLAN's brief farewell address to the Army of the Potomac is an exceedingly neat and effective, and thoroughly loyal and soldierly document. His address of over a year ago, on assuming the command he has now laid down, will be remembered as possessed of the same characteristics, though it was somewhat more enthusiastic in tone, and promised quick and decisive results, for which the people have waited long and patiently. The reports, bulletins, and dispatches with which he has favored the public during the period of his command have been very few and very brief, and were it not for the correspondents of the Press, the country and the world would have known very little of the battles and campaigns he has fought and planned. But of this touching adieu, every line does him honor.

Gen. BURNSIDE's address on assuming command, which we gave yesterday, is also characterized by its brevity and soldierly character. The new commander makes no specific promises. Patriotism, energy and the Divine blessing will, he believes, insure success, and he closes with the "steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail." Though BURNSIDE promises and predicts nothing, however, we trust he will give us quick and decisive results.

The old General and the new each speak in a friendly and loyal manner of the other. Gen. BURNSIDE, in his address, says that he is "fully identified with the soldiers, in their feelings of respect and esteem for Gen. McCLELLAN, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him." And Gen. McCLELLAN, in the few words he addressed verbally to the troops, at Warrenton Junction, yesterday, said: "I wish you to stand by BURNSIDE, as you have stood by me, and all will be well." The spirit of these two loyal officers is the spirit we desire to see exhibited by all admirers of both the old commander and the new.

GHASTLY LAUGHTER.—If wit is the "conjunction of opposite ideas," then certainly the brightest scintillations of wit which fell from the lips of JOHN VAN BUREN, professed wit as he is, at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Association on Monday evening, must pale and grow dim before the brightness of that flash which broke from the lips of the individual, who in the midst of JOHN's remarks about Honest ABRAHAM FLAGG, &c., flashed forth the ejaculation "Honest FERNANDO WOOD!" The audience were not slow to perceive the point of the remark, and "great laughter" broke out all over the room. The ideas were felt to be not only opposite but incompatible.

But what a commentary upon the audience that they had heard with great applause, and had made prominent among themselves the very man whose name could not be coupled with the term "honest" without provoking "great laughter" from a favoring audience. It was a laughable, and at the same time a most melancholy spectacle, when we consider that the character of those whom a people or a party delights to honor, is a sure guide to the character of the people or the party itself.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Arrival from the Gulf Ports.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The mail steamer *Rhode Island* arrived from the Gulf to-day, and reports "all quiet" at New-Orleans, Hilton Head and Mobile. She brings a large mail, but no news.

The *Monitor* came up Hampton Roads to-day at noon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

(OFFICIAL.)

WAR GAZETTE.

Orders Relating to Railroad Operations.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 337.—Commanding officers of troops along the United States military railroads, will give all facilities to the officers of the roads and the Quartermasters for loading and unloading cars, so as to prevent any delay. On arrival at the depots, whether in the day or night, the cars will be instantly unloaded, and working parties will always be in readiness for that duty, and sufficient to unload the whole train at once. Commanding officers will be charged with guarding the track, sidings, wood, water tanks, etc., within their several commands, and will be held responsible for the result. Any military officer who shall neglect his duty in this respect, will be reported by the Quartermasters and officers of the railroad, and his name will be stricken from the rolls of the army.

Depots will be established at suitable points, under the direction of the Commanding General, and properly guarded. No officer, whatever may be his rank, will interfere with the running of the cars, as directed by the Superintendent of the road. Any one who so interferes will be dismissed from the service for disobedience of orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Order Relating to the Finding of the Military Commission in the Harper's Ferry Case.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

GENERAL ORDER No. 183.—1st. The Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER, U. S. Volunteers, is President, appointed to meet in the City of Washington on the 25th of September, pursuant to Special Order No. 250, of Sept. 23, 1862, to investigate the circumstances of the abandonment of Maryland Heights, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have reported that Col. THOMAS H. FORD, of the Third Ohio Volunteers, conducted the defence of Maryland Heights without ability, abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the estimation of the Commission, for a command in the service. The said Col. THOMAS H. FORD is by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

2. The Commission having reported that the behavior of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Infantry was disgraceful, and that Major WILLIAM H. BAIRD, for his bad conduct, ought to be dismissed, the said Major BAIRD, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, is by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

3. The Commission having reported that Brig.-Gen. JULIUS WHITE, United States Volunteers, acted with decided capability and courage, and merits its approbation, and having found nothing in the conduct of the subordinate officers brought before the Commission, are released from arrest, and will report for duty.

4. The Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. HUNTER is President, is dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Gen. McCLELLAN and half a dozen members of his Staff, passed through the city this afternoon, connecting directly with the 5 o'clock train en route for Trenton. Gen. BANKS went by the same train to New-York. At Warrenton Junction and other points on the road, the General bid an affectionate farewell to his troops, remarking on one occasion that it was hard for him to part. It is reported that a number of officers have tendered their resignations, but they will probably find themselves dishonorably dropped from the rolls.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

It is understood that the President has furnished a copy of his letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, and on which McCLELLAN failed to act, to Gen. BURNSIDE, for the consideration and guidance of that officer. The President has also read this letter to various parties, and it will no doubt be given to the public. It is a document which will elevate Mr. LINCOLN, in the esteem of all thoughtful men, and will show conclusively that he has not been content with the nominal position of Commander-in-Chief, but has studied the great principles underlying the conduct of military affairs.

NOT A PARALLEL CASE.

The statement in a cotemporary, given as a justification for Gen. McCLELLAN's slow movements, to the effect that Gen. HALLECK had consumed a whole Winter in the works which finally compelled BEAUREGARD to evacuate the stronghold of Corinth, is inconsistent with facts. Not a National soldier was within two hundred miles of Corinth until toward the middle of March, and HALLECK did not arrive there until the middle of April. Before the end of May the Union flag waved over the great rebel stronghold of the Southwest.

GEN. HALLECK TO VISIT THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. HALLECK, it is said, will visit the Army of the Potomac on a tour of inspection, and to consult with Gen. BURNSIDE, to-morrow.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Medical Director CRANE reports from Hilton Head, that in his judgment it would be extremely imprudent to subject unacclimated troops to the dangers of yellow fever in the Department of the South, until after a severe frost shall have purified the atmosphere. This strong opinion will probably cause some little delay in the filling of Gen. HUNTER's command.

PROMOTION OF GEN. AUGUR.

Brig.-Gen. AUGUR will be commissioned Major-General to-morrow, for gallant conduct during POPE's Virginia campaign, and especially for services in Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. Gen. AUGUR has proved a valuable officer. He and Brig.-Gen. ANDREWS have been ordered to report to Gen. BANKS.

IN COMMAND OF BALTIMORE.

Gen. MORRIS will be in command at Baltimore until Gen. SCHENCK is sufficiently recovered.

THE WASHINGTON FORTIFICATIONS.

The Committee on Fortifications have appointed Gens. CULLUM and BARNARD, of the Engineers, and BARRY, of the Artillery, a Sub-Committee for minutely inspecting and reporting upon the various works and lines of defence around this city. These officers have already examined twenty-six of our defensive

[illegible] on the whole [illegible] until the works are completely finished.

[illegible]

The charges against Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, for [illegible] at Bull Run, cannot be investigated until the arrival here of Gen. POPE.

THE CONDEMNED INDIANS.

A dispatch was received last night from Gen. POPE, giving the names of three hundred Indians condemned to be hung, and requesting an approval of the court-martial sentence. It was replied to by the President, that only the ringleaders shall be executed, and asking for a copy of the evidence.

TROOPS REPORTED FOR DUTY.

Since the commencement of the rebellion nearly [illegible] troops have reported themselves for duty in this city. These figures do not include the three months' men.

SMUGGLING GOODS ACROSS THE LINES.

WILLIAM B. STEERE, a Baltimorean, was caught this morning in the act of conveying a quantity of goods South. He refused to take the oath of allegiance. Maj. DOSTER furnished him with lodgings in the Old Capitol Prison, where he will have an opportunity to reflect upon the risks and uncertainties of the smuggling trade.

PRISONERS SENT IN.

The following prisoners were sent in to-day, by Col. [illegible], Provost-Marshal of the Eleventh Army Corps, and committed to the usual receptacle for rebel prisoners—the Old Capitol Prison:

Charles E. Cogan, Seventeenth Virginia; Wm. E. Davis, do.; Frederick Eckardt, do.; John N. Brady, do.; Thos. S. Palmer, First Virginia Cavalry; J. F. Band, do.; Jas. W. Riley and L. D. Hall, Col. Richardson's Virginia Conscript Regiment.

A man named H. W. SKINNER, an agent of the rebel Government, who was captured near Warrenton, was also sent in with this batch. SKINNER is a Louisianian, and was in some way or another connected with the [illegible] of troops from that State.

ARRIVAL OF MORE PRISONERS.

Another batch of rebel prisoners of war was sent in this evening from Gen. SICKLES' headquarters, near Manassas. Their names are as follows:

William H. Daniels, Alexander Dimity, John L. French, Isaac Kirsch, Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry; Wm. C. Jones, Twenty-first Georgia; Corp. S. M. Tweed, Sixteenth North Carolina; Capt. A. F. Hawbright, Thirty-eighth North Carolina; Sergt.-Major G. B. Tunnill, Seventh Virginia; H. L. Cook, Merritt Knight, Twenty-first Georgia; David Moore, Eighteenth North Carolina; G. H. Lowrie, Sixteenth Virginia; J. H. Smith, Twelfth South Carolina; J. M. Rinehardt, C. J. Woodey, Sixteenth North Carolina; J. R. Morrow, J. W. Shehan, Thirty-fourth North Carolina; J. F. Landing, Thirty-eighth North Carolina; J. D. Etheridge, Fifty-first Georgia; George Faithright, Thirty-fourth North Carolina.

The following prisoners of State were also sent in: Burrett Payne, Zeph. Wells, Olmstead Crossin, Pierson Crossin, Wesley Crossin, John T. Green, Duncan Spittle, John S. Richter, M. V. Ritchie, Jas. W. Wilkins, and John M. Butler.

They were all sent to the Old Capital Prison.

RETURNING TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

JOHN E. LOCKETT and BARNEY ROSER were arrested near Alexandria, yesterday morning, while trying to make their way through our lines into Alexandria. They confessed to having formerly belonged to a rebel regiment, raised in the latter place, but professed to be tired of the war, and anxious to take the oath of allegiance. They were brought before Major DOSTER, who committed them to the Old Capitol, until their cases can be investigated.

A DRUNKEN SURGEON.

Dr. MORAN, a Surgeon in the volunteer service, was arrested to-day, by order of Gen. WADSWORTH, and sent to the Old Capital Prison, for being found lying drunk in the streets.

ARRIVALS.

Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, arrived here to-day.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

NO DIVISIONS IN THE CABINET.

The Agent of the Associated Press is authorized by the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury to say that the reports of Cabinet divisions upon the measures of the Administration, which have gained currency, are altogether groundless.

THE TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in regard to the tax on advertisements, that the last proviso of section 88 of the Excise law exempts a newspaper whose circulation does not exceed two thousand copies, from all taxes on advertisements, and the last proviso but one of the same section exempts the receipts for advertisements to the amount of $1,000; consequently they will be assessed only on the excess over the $1,000, and then only when *their whole circulation exceeds two thousand copies.*

NAVAL ORDERS.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. EATON has been ordered to the *Cincinnati*, Acting Asst. Paymaster C. G. HUTCHINSON to the steamer *Commodore Morris*, and Acting Volunteer Surgeon LOVELL to the *Brandywine*.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

BY DR. A. WOLF, NO. 833 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

No. 4—EPILEPSY.

As I promised in my last, my present communication will be devoted to a description of a malady but too often witnessed in this country, and known as Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.

This is a peculiar form of Convulsive Disease, returning at uncertain and irregular intervals. There is loss of sense and voluntary motion, and the attacks come on suddenly and unexpectedly, sometimes without any premonitory symptoms, although, on the other hand, they are often preceded by some nervous twitching or other peculiar sensation. During the duration of the paroxysm, in which the convulsions of the general system are often fearful to behold, there is foaming at the mouth, and subsequently the patient often falls into a profound sleep. Epileptic fits usually affect those of adult age, and rarely attack those of tender years. Any constitutional irritation, or great temporary excitement, may induce Epilepsy. Disease of the brain and its coverings also gives rise to it, and when once instituted, the fits may be expected to recur with more or less frequency.

Many and serious are the mistakes which are daily committed by physicians in general practice in confounding Epilepsy with Hysteria or Apoplexy. Such never can occur when treated by one who embraces it in his specialty for chronic diseases, which I have been long and arduously devoted to. My method of cure is simple, and scientifically based on the soundest principles of modern medicine, and the results satisfactorily prove it to be the most speedy and certain at present known to our profession.

Notes on Dyspepsia will be given in my next.

A. WOLF, (de Paris,) M. D.,
Physician for Chronic Diseases, No. 833 Broadway.

NOTE.—Dr. A. Wolf devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., daily.

SHAKER FLANNEL
Shirts and Drawers,
FOR
Boys and Men.
ALSO,
Heavy Lamb's Wool Underwear
FOR
Men, by
Devlin & Co.,
Broadway, corner of Grand-st.
Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

The No. 9—A new "lock-stitch" machine of great speed, capacity, simplicity and durability, made expressly for Army Clothing and tailors' use. It is greatly superior to any other "lock-stitch" machine in use. Price $60. GROVER & BAKER Sewing-Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

[illegible]
A [illegible] Assortment [illegible]
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 183 6th-av.,
Corner 12th-st.

Pequi Mottled Soap is the best. And most economical, for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Mr. Banvard, the Artist, will Read a Paper on the *Sea of Galilee*, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at the Rooms of the Historical Society, by invitation of the Geographical Society. A large oil-painting of the sea as it appeared anciently, will be used in illustration.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BARKALOW—DICKEY.—In Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Wm. H. Hornblower, D. D., JOHN SWARTWOUT BARKALOW to BESSIE, daughter of William Dickey, Esq. No cards.

BUCHANAN—REID.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Magie, DAVID D. BUCHANAN, of New-York, to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Reid, Esq. No cards.

CHETWOOD—KEYES.—In Calvary Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Hobart Chetwood, Major B. C. CHETWOOD, U. S. A., and ELEANOR F., eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes.

LAUGHLIN—CUNNINGHAM.—At Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Beach, of New-York, Mr. GEO. LAUGHLIN to Miss LOUISA POTTER, youngest daughter of the late Walter Cunningham, of Poughkeepsie.

SHULER—KILBOURNE.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at St. James' Church, Hydeville, Vt., by Rev. A. H. Bailey, DARIUS P. SHULER, of the U. S. Navy, and Miss JENNIE E., youngest daughter of A. Kilbourne, of Fair Haven, Vermont.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 10, SOPHIA D., widow of Wm. E. Cheesman, and daughter of the late Cornelius Oakley, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

DURYEA.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, JEMIMA, widow of the late Cornelius Duryea, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Mott Lewis, No. 67 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

FLETCHER.—At Melbourne, Australia, on Sunday, Aug. 10, of consumption, ELIZA JANE, wife of Joseph Fletcher, and daughter of William and Jane Owens, aged 27 years.

FINCH.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, after a short illness, IDA MAY, youngest daughter of Miles and May Finch, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from 81st-st., Yorkville.

GRAVES.—At Detroit, Mich., on Saturday, Nov. 8, SARAH READ, infant daughter of H. A. and Jane Graves, aged 1 year and 3 months.

HITCHCOCK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, CHARLES B., son of William and Sarah B. Hitchcock, aged 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, Westchester.

HOPSWELL.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 9, Mrs. ANNA MARIA HOPSWELL.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 9½ A. M. Her friends, and those of Henry E. Knapp, are respectfully invited to attend.

MEADE.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, after a short illness, Mr. ABRAHAM B. MEADE, late merchant of this City, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 360 West 23d-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sheriff's Jury, are respectfully invited to attend.

MILDEBERGER.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, CAROLINE TOLL, daughter of Thomas D. and Sarah A. Mildeberger, aged 4 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 86 Horatio-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PIERIS(?).—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, MARTHA, wife of George Pieris.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 7th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PECK.—At Hempstead, on Monday, Nov. 10, of typhoid fever, EMILY JANE PECK, aged 25 years and 10 months.

ROBINSON.—On Monday, Nov. 10, at the Union-place Hotel, SUSIE M., daughter of the late James Robinson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

STEBBINS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, of typhoid fever, THEOPHILUS STEBBINS, son of David Stebbins, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 23d year of his age.

SNOWWELL(?).—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN SNOWWELL, in the 56th year of his age.

The notice of the funeral will be announced this evening and to-morrow morning.

THOMAS.—On Monday, Nov. 10, DAVID THOMAS, Jr., of Thomas Iron Company at Hokendauqua, Penn., in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Samuel Thomas, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family in general are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 536.—Nov. 11, 1862.
26, 22, 55, 7, 68, 18, 42, 69, 23, 37, 9, 72.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 537.—Nov. 11, 1862.
53, 63, 12, 10, 66, 73, 7, 41, 64, 70, 33, 45, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

PEREGO'S
NAVY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

MAJOR H. ROBINSON—DEAR SIR: Having heard of your patriotic efforts to arouse the people of the loyal States to the duty and necessity of furnishing the Government with a greater and more efficient cavalry force than we now have in the field; as also of your intentions in devotion to this object to lecture on the subject throughout the rural districts of this and other States, we would be pleased, if previous to your departure you would consent to deliver your lecture at some convenient time before an audience in this City.

We are very respectfully, your obedient servants,
George Opdyke, Henry W. Bellows,
C. W. Sandford, Major-General N. Y. S. M., Wm. Hall, Brigadier-General N. Y. S. M.,
W. B. Astor, Willett Gibbs,
Charles B. Spicer, Brigadier-General N. Y. S. M., Peter Cooper,
C. H. Marshal, R. H. McCurdy, Chas. Yates.

Hon. George Opdyke, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford, W. B. Astor, Esq., Peter Cooper, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: With many acknowledgments for your kind and gracious invitation to deliver my lecture on Cavalry, before an audience in this City, I take pleasure in advising you that I will deliver the lecture at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, 14th inst., for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

With the highest consideration I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
H. ROBINSON.

SEASONS.

I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
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THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

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"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."

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COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the
ABSORBENTS
into healthy action,
By which the
WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS,
And all
UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED,
as well as
PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
And is good for
MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness,
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING
SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE,
FATUITY,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those
"DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY
AND
CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the
MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to
STRENGTHEN
and
INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM,
Which
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
INVARIABLY DOES.
A TRIAL
WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES,
FEMALES,
FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG,
SINGLE, MARRIED,
OR
CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE!
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO
FEMALES,
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM,
MERCURY,
OR
UNPLEASANT MEDICINE,
FOR UNPLEASANT
AND
DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.
In all their Stages,
At Little Expense;
Little or no change in Diet;
No inconvenience;
and
NO EXPOSURE.
IT CAUSES A FREQUENT DESIRE,
AND
GIVES STRENGTH TO URINATE,
THEREBY
REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS,
PREVENTING AND CURING
STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA,
ALLAYING PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
So frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling
ALL POISONOUS, DISEASED, and
WORN-OUT MATTER.
THOUSANDS
UPON
THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN
THE VICTIMS
OF QUACKS,
and who have paid
HEAVY FEES
to be cured in a short time,
HAVE FOUND
THEY WERE DECEIVED,
and that the
"POISON"
has,
BY THE USE OF
"POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS,"
been
DRIED UP
IN THE SYSTEM,
TO BREAK OUT IN
AN AGGRAVATED FORM
AND
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS
AND DISEASES OF THE
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
AND IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE
AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS' STANDING,
WITH NAMES KNOWN TO
SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE "NOTICE."
WE MAKE "NO SECRET" OF "INGREDIENTS."
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
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(BELOW CHESTNUT-STREET,)
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WILLIAM VEAZIE, Publisher,
Boston.

THE NEW AMERICAN CLYPOPÆDIA.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The 16th and concluding volume of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA being now at press and shortly to be published, it is proper to state that after the publication and delivery to subscribers of that volume the price will be advanced 50 cents per volume to all future subscribers. This increased price is rendered necessary by reason of the advance of paper and materials in the manufacture of the work, as also by the very great expense of the literary labor, much exceeding the estimate made when we first issued our terms to subscribers, five years since. We have faithfully kept to our engagements, giving to the subscribers more than we promised, and we trust those who fail to procure the work during its progress will not regard the increased price as unreasonable.

THE PRESENT PRICE OF THE CYCLOPÆDIA,

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In Extra Cloth, per volume	$3 00
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ENGAGED IN SUPPRESSING THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.
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N. B.—Persons in any part of United States who can furnish Sketches or Incidents suitable for a work of the character of the "Soldiers and Sailors," will oblige the Editor, Mr. Frank Moore, by communicating with him at New-York City.

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IN A FEW DAYS.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON THE WAR,
TRANSLATED FROM THE
REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.
To be published by
A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
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MILITARY.

NEW-YORK STATE
SHARPSHOOTERS,
WM. S. ROWLAND,
Colonel Commanding.
Fifty Riflemen wanted for the New-York City Company of this corps.
ENLISTMENTS FOR NINE MONTHS.
By order of the War Department, Sharpshooters are to be employed for special service as light troops only.
No other branch of the service offers so great inducements to the Riflemen of New-York.
ALFRED PARRY, Captain.
ERNEST BLACKMER, First Lieutenant.
Recruiting Officers,
No. 23 3d-av., New-York.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 83 White-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York invite the attention of the public to an application in behalf of the CORCORAN LEGION for contributions in aid of the soldiers. The Committee have been told that a large number enlisted in the Legion under the expectation, not authorized by the Committee, that the funds at the disposal of the Committee would enable it to pay each of them a bounty of $50, but these funds have been long since exhausted. Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal to the public for contributions specially intended for the soldiers. Such contributions may be sent to either of the Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, RICHARD D. LATHROP, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY W. T. MALI and WILLIAM A. DARLING, by whom the funds received will be immediately disbursed to the soldiers who have thus enlisted.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
R. D. LATIMER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY RUDDEROW JONES & CO.,
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Sept. 11, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 19 Murray-st., on

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER
COLUMBIA,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, ARMY BLANKETS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, TEA AND PEPPER,
PAPER & STATIONERY, GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
SHOEMAKERS' THREAD AND FINDINGS,
HARDWARE AND METALS.

Catalogues on Tuesday, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store.

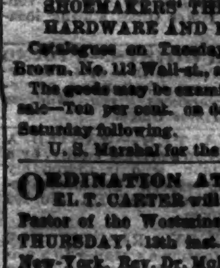
The goods may be examined on Wednesday. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the balance on Saturday following.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

ORDINATION AT YONKERS.—MR. SAMUEL T. CARTER will be ordained, and installed as Pastor of the Westminster Church at Yorktown, on THURSDAY, 13th inst., by the Second Presbytery of New-York. Rev. Dr. McELROY, of New-York; Dr. MANN of Princeton, and Mr. PRRAHENS(?), of Sing Sing, will take part in the proceedings.

Services commence at half-past 3 P. M.

The public are cordially invited to be present.

Cars leave Chambers-st., at 3:30 and 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 8:30 P. M.



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POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING [illegible] on Monday evening, Nov. [illegible], the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the several Ward Associations shall meet at their regular places of meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1862, for the purpose of electing delegates to the following Conventions, viz.:

A City Convention to nominate a candidate for "Comptroller," also a candidate for "Counsel to the Corporation," to consist of five delegates from each Ward—which Convention shall meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

An Aldermanic Convention in each of the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Aldermanic Districts, to nominate a candidate for Alderman in the District.

Also, a Councilmanic Convention in each of the Councilmanic Districts, to nominate six candidates for Councilmen in each District.

Also, Ward Conventions in each Ward, to nominate candidates for Ward and School Officers.

The Aldermanic Conventions in the Districts lying south of 14th-st., shall consist of one delegate from each Election District, and in the Districts lying north of 14th-st., shall consist of thirteen delegates in each of said Districts.

The Councilmanic Conventions shall consist of three delegates from each Ward in the first Councilmanic District, and of five delegates from each Ward in the several other Districts.

Whenever any Councilmanic Convention shall consist of an even number of delegates, and the Convention do not agree upon the delegate at large, such delegate at large shall be chosen by lot.

The several Ward Conventions shall consist of thirteen delegates each.

The polls for the election of the several delegates shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M., in the Wards lying south of 14th-st., except the Seventeenth and Thirteenth Wards in which, together with the several Wards lying north of 14th-st., the polls shall be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

The Aldermanic Conventions shall meet on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the following places, viz.:

The First Aldermanic Convention, at Central Hotel, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place.
Third, at the Fifth Ward Hotel.
Fifth, at Bleecker Buildings.
Seventh, at Bleecker Buildings.
Ninth, at No. 245 8th-av.
Eleventh, at the corner of 6th-av. and 32d-st.
Thirteenth, at Washington Hall, No. 663 8th-av.
Fifteenth, at No. 436 4th-av.
Seventeenth, on the corner of 3d-av. and 126th-st.

The several Councilmanic Conventions shall meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the following named places, viz.:

The First Councilmanic Convention, at the Fifth Ward Hotel.
Second, on the corner of Pitt and Broome-sts.
Third, Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.
Fourth, at No. 436 4th-av.

The several Ward Conventions shall meet at such time and place as the Ward Association may designate.

The President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors to superintend the election of Delegates in their respective Wards, and it shall be the duty of said Inspectors to count the votes and report the result to the Association.

In all cases the Delegates shall be chosen by ballot, and under the rules governing previous elections.

The President of the Association (or, in his absence, the proper officer of the Association) shall certify the result and sign the credentials of Delegates elected to the several Conventions.

Notice of the time and place of holding the election in each Ward shall be given by each Ward Association by advertisement in at least two daily newspapers for at least one day previous to the election.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUMAN, } Secretaries.
SPENCER KIRBY, }

SECOND WARD.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee, the members of the Second Ward Republican Association will meet at headquarters, No. 71 Beekman-st., at 7½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, to elect delegates to the several Conventions ordered. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
M. C. FORDHAM, President.
JOSEPH MANNING, Secretary.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 12, 1862, at No. 47 Barclay-st., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions as specified in the call of the Central Committee. By order of
JNO. E. HANSON, President.
JNO. H. COSTA, Secretary.
Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the Republican Central Committee, the above Association will hold a primary election at headquarters No. 394 Pearl-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1862, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
HENRY G. LEASK, Chairman.
WM. PRAIN, } Secretaries.
GARVILL BELL, }

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect delegates to the various Conventions, as per call of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M. By order.
NATHAN KINGSLEY, President.
WM. HENRY BAILEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at headquarters, No. 179 Prince-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions, as specified in the call of the Central Committee.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
WM. PATTERSON, } Secretaries.
CHAS. N. YEOMANS, }

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the IXth Ward Republican Association will be held, pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, at Bleecker Building, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 12th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
GEO. STARR, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

TENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE call of the Central Committee, a special meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Association will be held at Banks', No. 214 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12. Poll open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
WILLIAM KELLOCK, President.
THOS. C. THORNTON, } Secretaries.
GEORGE DONALDSON, }

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at headquarters, No. 21 Avenue D, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions, as specified in the call of the Central Committee. The Poll will be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
L. H. WATTS, President.
C. DONALDSON, } Secretaries.
ISAAC HICKS, }

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at headquarters, corner 126th-st. and 3d-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 12th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Charter Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.
R. H. GREGORY, President.
S. H. KNAPP, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at M. O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1862, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions. Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
R. ELLIOT, President.
JAS. M. McCARLIN, } Secretaries.
DAVID R. MORGAN, }

FOURTEENTH WARD.—PURSUANT TO A call of the Central Committee, a Primary Election will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Republican Headquarters, No. 375 Broome-st., to elect delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open between 7½ and 9 o'clock.
SIDNEY SMITH, President.
JOHN B. SHARP, } Secretaries.
JAMES HAGAN, }

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at the headquarters, No. 428 Broome-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 12, for the election of delegates.
ADOLPHUS BORST, President.
JOHN BARRY, } Secretaries.
DUDLEY R. F. WILCOX, }

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for Delegates to the several Conventions, by order of the Central Committee, will be held at the headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
WM. ORTON, President.
H. C. PARKE and G. McLEAN, Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, at Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st., corner of Allen, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the City, Councilmanic and Ward Conventions.
CHARLES H. GRAVES, Secretary.
HARVEY H. WOODS, President.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, a meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Gingleisen's(?), 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ P. M.
W. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, } Secretaries.
DAVID A. FORBES, }

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lincoln Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 12, 1862, to elect by ballot Delegates to the various Conventions. The polls open at 7½ P. M., and close at 9½ P. M.
E. HARRISON REED, President.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at headquarters, No. 426 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the several Conventions, as specified in the call of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.
WM. P. ESTERBROOK, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Will hold their primary election, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, from 7½ to 9½ P. M., at Washington Hall, No. 663 8th-av. By order.
ROBERT PATERSON, President.
W. J. O'BRYAN, } Secretaries.
E. N. STEPHENSON, }

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at their Headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1862, at 8 o'clock.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.
S. C. RENO, } Secretaries.
L. DRABLE, }

POLITICAL.

[illegible] ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned, [illegible] of the district represented by you in the Board of Aldermen of this City, without regard to party organization, desire to express to you our gratification and approval of the course you have pursued while acting as our representative, and having always acted against every measure tainted by ward fraud or corruption. We, therefore, beg leave respectfully to request that you will permit yourself to become once more our candidate for reelection to the position now so honorably filled by you; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to secure your reelection.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN BANTA,

Walter W. Price,	B. Quackenbush,
John H. Kendall,	Abraham Demarest,
John W. Earle,	Henry Hart,
Isaiah Rogers,	H. W. Groveling,
William S. Brady,	Eli Bates,
Wm. C. Cunningham,	John E. Freligh,
Thomas Wiley,	Gilbert Rogers,
D. Van Buren,	Joseph E. Harriot,
W. F. Wallace,	Wm. H. Bourne,
Benj. Blackledge,	Wm. Martin,
Justice W. Beebe,	James Wallace,
Wm. C. Moore,	Joseph Chamberlain,
Edward Taylor,	Wm. H. Whiting,
Wm. W. Kinney,	John Nash,
Wm. Cooper,	Robert Parker,
Benj. F. Vosburgh,	A. S. M. Haddock,
Warren Harriot,	Charles Hodges,
W. L. Ormsby, Jr.,	John S. Bloomfield.

At a large meeting of the citizens and taxpayers of the IXth Ward, held at No. 236 West 10th-st., on Nov. 11, 1862, Mr. CHARLES J. CHIPP was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District.
ABRAHAM DEMAREST, Chairman.
WALTER W. PRICE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the citizens and taxpayers of the Seventh Aldermanic District, without regard to party, held pursuant to previous notice, at Lebanon Hall, (Abingdon-square,) on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., ANDREW HOOGLAND, Esq., was called to the Chair, and MERRITT WICKHAM, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, which was the selection of a suitable person to nominate as a candidate for Alderman, to be supported by the citizens of the District without regard to party.

Mr. Loutrell offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting view with astonishment the feeble efforts hitherto made by the citizens and taxpayers in allowing the political parties of the day to make their nominations, and then call upon us to sustain them.

Resolved, That we have watched with pleasure the course pursued by Mr. WM. H. GEDNEY the past year in the Board of Councilmen, and believe him to be a strictly honest and honorable man.

Resolved, That the name of WM. H. GEDNEY be placed in nomination for the high and responsible position of Alderman of this District, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

On motion, Mr. Cyrus H. Loutrel, Mr. Lucas [illegible], and Mr. Gilbert Oakley, were appointed a Committee to inform Mr. Gedney of his nomination.
ANDREW HOOGLAND, Chairman.
MERRITT WICKHAM, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION Association will be held at Wright's Hotel, No. [illegible] Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at [illegible] o'clock, for the purpose of taking the necessary action with reference to the coming Charter Election. By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN KERR, Chairman.
P. O'SHEA, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER
IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
NEWSPAPER.
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IN ALL THE DENOMINATIONS.

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IT SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT
WITH VIGOR, FIDELITY AND ZEAL,
In its efforts to
CRUSH THE REBELLION

and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.

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The *Annals of the American Pulpit*, by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., are comprised in seven large octavo volumes, viz.:

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We will furnish the whole set of the following works to any one who will send us *fifteen* new subscribers—with payment of $2 50 in advance on each for one year—viz.:

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Buist's American Flower Garden Directory	1 25
Comprehensive Farm Record	3 00
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	1 00
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	1 00
Dana's Muck Manual	1 00
French's Farm Drainage	1 00
Garlick's Fish Culture	1 00
Herbert's Hints to Horsekeepers	1 25
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To any one sending us ten new subscribers, and advance payment for each, one year, we will send the *Farmer's Encyclopedia, Farm Record*, and any five other books on the list, or the entire list, except the *Encyclopedia* and *Record*.

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For four new subscribers and payment, the *Encyclopedia* and any book less than $2.

For three new subscribers, the *Farm Record* and any $1 book.

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Beware of Imitation.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook in all its branches, in a private family, by a respectable woman who perfectly understands her business [illegible] best City reference. Can be seen or addressed for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; first-rate City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 East [illegible]-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes excellent soups, a good baker, does up linens in style, understands meats and poultry; will go as regular cook in a small private family in City or country; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 103 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as professed cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 205 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman; is an excellent cook and has the best references; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 192 7th-av., 1st floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a competent woman. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 13th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 215 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 72 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 1st-av., a few doors from 13th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND EXperienced colored woman, with City reference, and understanding her business thoroughly, wishes a situation [illegible] BOOKHAM, at his new and only office, No. 400 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible] West 17th-st., near 6th-av.; has good City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a [illegible] good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 195 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference [illegible]. Can be seen until engaged at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate meat and pastry cook; has excellent reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing; understands family cooking, soups, game and making butter. No objection to go to the country; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, with her daughter of 16, willing to do any kind of light work, and take care of children, with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in English and French cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and cake; and is an excellent bread baker, and can be recommended as to capability and character. Apply at No. 268 Broadway, near 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small family; has no relatives in the country, and would prefer a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotchwoman, a member of the Presbyterian Church, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also, the dairy; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, gravies, boning and larding, pastries, jellies, creams, &c., or anything required in a private family; can come well recommended from all her employers. Can be seen at No. 133 West 24th-st., until engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. No objection to do general housework. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 126 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands German, French and English cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD cook, by one who understands meats, soups, fish, game and all kinds of pastries, and is a good baker of bread. Good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 East 23d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker; would assist in the coarse washing, if required; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook; can give the best City reference. Call or address to No. 400 6th-av., for 2 days, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—A TIDY SCOTCH GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has first-class City references. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 28th-st., corner 3d-av., (over butcher's store.)

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook, in either City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 Marion-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at 24 6th-st., second floor, front, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY, COMPEtent person, a situation as good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 106, corner of West 23d-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a middle-aged woman of tidy habits, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and soups; do part of the washing in magnificent style; a permanent home and $7 a month. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 31st-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant girl, or to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, game, pastry and jellies; is a good laundress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references from the first of families. Call, for two days, at No. 65 West 15th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st. No one need apply but private families.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker. Call at No. 281 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., over the bakery.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl, as first-rate cook or chambermaid and would assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days. Call or address No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City references and can be well recommended from her last place, No. 220 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 17 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, bread-baking and pastry; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 19th-st., boot store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has served in respectable families; good reference given; none but those respectable need apply; Brooklyn preferred. Call for two days at No. 84 Hudson-av., second floor, up stairs.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, capable servant girl, as above, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, a respectful, willing, hasty servant, good plain cook, and highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable, neat and very experienced girl as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches, having lived in first families; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding-house; Brooklyn references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of American and English cooking; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, in all its branches; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place, near Barrow-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands poultry, game and soups of all kinds. Best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 444 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, COMPEtent girl, of industrious habits, wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; is fully competent in either capacity. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, to do chamberwork or waiting, or take care of children, or assist with the washing or ironing; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 475 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would do plain sewing or assist with children; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 265 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting and fine muslins; best of City reference given. Call, or address at No. 444 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing and obliging; can make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; would be willing to take care of children or assist with washing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 60 West 28th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; or chamberwork; or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 245 West 38th-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 186 West 28th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references from the highest of families. Call at No. 106 West 43d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a small private family; has the very best City references. Call at No. 549 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; does French fluting. Call to No. 269 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in either the City or country; understands her business perfectly, and will try hard to please her employer. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or as waitress. The advertiser can be seen at her last place, where she has lived almost six years, at No. 33 West 32d-st.; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Englishwoman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to waiting or to attend on grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 169 East Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 394 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing; would do light housework; has good City reference. Call at No. 206 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, near State.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 319 7th-av., near 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 201 East 13th-st., top floor.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing thoroughly; can operate on the sewing machine, do up muslin and is obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., east side. Inquire in the store.

AS WAITING AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an experienced young woman, having the best recommendations, a place as above. Apply at her late employer's, No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a fine young lady, in some widower's or other family, as housekeeper; she is thoroughly domesticated, and will do her best to please; this is a rare opportunity for a good housekeeper. Address, for two days, Mrs. M. E. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A TRUSTWORTHY, experienced woman, who will be disengaged in a few days, wants a place in a gentleman's family; she understands housekeeping; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,047 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by an American woman, as housekeeper; one who is willing to make herself generally useful. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper in some good family, by a young widow lady from the country, who will do her best to please. Address, for 3 days, Mrs. S., box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged Englishwoman, a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or to travel with a lady to Europe or elsewhere. Good City reference. Call or address M. S., No. 87 7th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A public institution or private family, by a middle-aged English lady; is fully competent to take the charge of a public institution or well ordered household; best of references given. Call or address F. L., No. 63 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, for 3 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do general housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork and mind children; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 320 2d-av., for two days, first floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman desires a situation in a private family, as laundress. The highest City references are offered as to character and capability. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 390 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY COMPETENT woman, wants a situation as above; understands all kinds of laundry work, such as fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c., or will take a cook's place. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; can do French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 50 West 18th-st., in the basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable young woman, a situation as a professed laundress in a first-class private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 439 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A NURSE'S SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young woman, with reliable City reference; can take charge of an infant; would do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on an invalid lady; is willing to go in the country or travel. Can be seen or addressed, for two days, at No. 48 [illegible]-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant nurse wishes a situation as such; she is fully qualified by long experience to take charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the highest City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 30th-st., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an infant preferred; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the milliner's store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would prefer to take entire charge of an infant; has good City references, if required. Can be seen at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above, or will do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging, and will try to suit her employer. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, and can take the entire charge of the nursery and do light chamberwork; willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 West 32d-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place, near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, lately landed from Ireland, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 205 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; does all kinds of family sewing and makes children's clothes neatly; would wait on a lady and make herself obliging in a permanent situation; best of City reference as to capability. Apply, this week, at present employer's, No. 34 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to obtain employment in a genteel family as plain seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would go either by the week or month; can come highly recommended, and is a Protestant. Call at or address, No. 246 Sixth-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' PLACE wanted by a respectable person, who understands ladies' and children's dressmaking, and family sewing generally; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 263 6th-av., corner 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl a situation as seamstress; will assist in chamberwork; has five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 97 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or to assist as nurse; understands hair dressing; satisfactory City reference will be given. Call at No. 115 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, work by the day at her residence, No. 49 3d-av., or at the residence of her patrons. Perfect satisfaction given; best City reference given. Prices with the times.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; perfectly understands her business. Can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 64 West 26th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to chamberwork and waiting; has got three years' reference. Call or address for two days, No. 173 West 32d-st., near 8th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; is thoroughly competent for either; has recommendation for two years from her last place. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE, EXperienced and reliable woman, wishes a situation as waitress; has the highest testimonials. Also, laundresses, cooks, nurses, &c., of the highest order. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., his only office.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as competent waitress; would assist with the chamberwork if required; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 81 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT FOR many years, some change of employment. Address M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., all private families, hotels, boarding houses, furnished with good help. City or country; wanted, good servants with good recommendations for superior situations; cooks, washer and ironers, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, girls for housework, and small girls.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help will please notice that they can be well suited by applying at the Select Female and General Agency Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. N. B.—None but well selected help admitted and with good reference.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old established institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 850 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at Mrs. GREEN'S.

MALES.

A REFUGEE FROM THE SOUTH, IN THIS City now, in great destitution, willing, and able to work, writes a good hand, and has some knowledge of business, desires a situation where he can earn his daily bread; he can give good recommendations, and a line addressed to R. R., No. 31 Bible House, will secure an interview with him.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.

A young married man, having had large experience in banking, (principally at the counter,) also in the produce commission business, foreign accounts, &c., desires a situation in a first-class banking or mercantile house. The best of reference given. Address AUGUSTUS, Box No. 2,519 Post-office.

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—The advertiser desires a situation in any capacity, indoor or outdoor; not afraid of work, mental or physical; is a quick accountant; plain penman, bookkeeper and pleasing salesman; A 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED by a young man having about two years' experience in the retail drug business in this City. References given. Address S. T. B., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG man at present holding a situation in a first-class retail drug store of this City, wishes a situation in a wholesale drug house; best of references given. Address APOTHECARY, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect. Has most satisfactory references. Call or address WAITER, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish good City reference. A country place preferred. Call or address JOSEPH BRIDGWOOD, No. 210 Mott-st.

AS WAITER.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND experienced man, with five years' reference from his last employer, desires a situation. Apply to CHARLES BOOKHAM, at his only office, No. 400 4th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant Englishman and wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as groom and coachman, the woman as cook and to assist with the washing; both understand their business thoroughly and have the best of reference from their last employers; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGLISH GARdener and wife, without incumbrance, with best City and country references, wish situations; will make themselves useful. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, 400 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN of much experience and extensive acquaintance; could fill nearly any position demanded—insurance, banking, mercantile, superintendency of the manufacturing of both cotton and wool, of contracts and of estates. Will give the highest testimonials in the City. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a sober, honest man; will be found accommodating; or will accept of some light in-door business; has good City reference. Address J. D., No. [illegible] 8th-av., for this week.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as gardener and farmer; he has a perfect knowledge of his business, and would be willing to do the general work of a small place. Address A. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office for two days. Best of City references.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman, or as light porter and to make himself useful in a store in the City; will be found strictly honest, sober and attentive to his duty; has the best of City references. Address R. S., No. 1 [illegible]-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant single man; belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging; good references. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man in the above capacity, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and has the best of City and country reference; no objections to go to the country. Address F. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in England and this country in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young single man; has been in the habit of having valuable horses in his charge, and can furnish satisfactory City references as to character and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable single young man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can come highly recommended from his last employer in the City. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a respectable single man, of long experience; knows the business thoroughly; is a good and stylish driver; has good City references; would go in the country, or with an officer, as servant. Address J. N., No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young married Protestant man; is strictly sober; is a careful and safe driver; will be found willing and obliging; satisfactory reference given from his last place. Call on or address R. M., Ch. Waters, No. 480 Broadway, saddlery-store, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant man that understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address W. H. W., No. 206 4th-av., in the saddler's.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A VERY RESPECTAble man, having seven years' reference, wishes a situation as above; he is willing, and perfectly competent; no objection to the country. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who knows his business well, as coachman; good reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address, for two days, H. REILLY, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, DISPOSING of his horse, wishes to procure a place for his coachman; is a good groom and careful driver, and can furnish the best of City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, (English,) thoroughly understands his business; has first-class recommendations. Address W. B., No. 694 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter in a store down-town; can make himself generally useful; wages no object as a steady situation. Address R. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.—FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER wanted immediately. To a good hand constant employment will be given. None other need apply. ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SOBER and industrious married man, without incumbrance, who is a good gardener, milker, can take care of a horse, is a careful driver, is respectable, and not afraid of work; such a man may hear of a good situation, and permanent so long as he consults his employer's interests. Address, with name and reference, HAMPDEN, for two days, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN EXCELLENT waiter, (man,) in a first-class private family. Apply, with testimonials, at BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS SUPERintendent of a manufacturing department in connection with dry goods; one who has had experience in manufacturing upholstery goods, cloaks, mantillas, &c., preferred. Apply by letter, with references, to J. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WAIT ON AN INVALID gentleman; good references required. Apply at No. 31 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE placer comme bonne d'enfant sachant; bien coudre et bien cotier de bonne références de la ville. S'adresser à No. 101 Walker-st., pour 2 jours.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and board may be had in a small family residing in 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for five or six first-class boarders. References required and given. Address BOARD, Station F.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a first-class house, at No. 5 St. Luke's-place. Location convenient to stages and cars.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board, can be had in a private family by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A small family, can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms suitable for a married couple, or a gentleman, at No. 13 Poplar-st. Within three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A MARRIED LADY DEsires a home for the Winter, where she can be comfortable and quiet. Answer for three days, to Mrs. L. D. GRAW, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a front room or parlor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 180 West 22d-st., or address Box No. 2,405 Post-office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. B., Esopus, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE, } Executors.
JAMES HEALEY, }

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of James F. Kenny, deceased, all parties indebted to the estate will please make payments to him at his office, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

ANDREW G. COFFIN, Administrator.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHERIFF'S JURY (first panel) for the City and County of New-York, held on the 10th day of November, 1862, Col. James M. Miller announced in brief and appropriate terms the death of their late Foreman, ABRAHAM B. MEAD, Esq., and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That in the recent and sudden death of our late esteemed associate and Foreman, ABRAHAM B. MEAD, Esq., we mourn the loss of one who, for more than fifty years was an honored and respected member of our body, and during that long period faithfully discharged his duty in such a way as to secure for him the commendation of all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That our intimate acquaintance with Mr. Mead enabled us to see and to appreciate his kindness of heart, his cheerfulness of disposition, his excellent sense, his sound judgment, his spotless integrity, and a native goodness which endeared him to all, and especially to us who knew him so long and so favorably.

Resolved, That though our departed friend outlived the allotted term of threescore years and ten, and we are conscious how few attain that age, yet his even temper, his contented mind, and his vigorous constitution gave promise of a still more protracted life, and we lament that the promise has not been more fully realized.

Resolved, That in testimony of our great regard for the high moral worth and blameless character of our late President, we will in a body attend his funeral, and will wear the usual badge of mourning for the residue of our official year; and we do hereby tender to the immediate family and relatives of Mr. Mead our sympathy with them in their bereavement, and our regret for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Foreman pro tem.
JAMES TIMPSON, Treasurer.
SPENCER KIRBY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART; FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, INLAID WITH MALACHITE AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. ALSO, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store No. 560 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovannozzi & Zanoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of Art, among which will be found the following figures, namely: Venus and Adonis, Amour and Psyche, Dancing Girls, Three Graces, Europa, Greek Slave, Flora, Guardian Angel, Contending Cupids, Sappho, and many more too numerous to name. Marble pedestals for statuettes of busts, mosaic tables, lions of the Verdi antique, and full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, &c., &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, urns, waiters, castors, cake baskets, ice pitchers, liquor stands, bouquet stands, knives, pickel frames, and a fine assortment of French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. Goods will be on exhibition and descriptive catalogues ready on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 130 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, the entire handsome furniture and elegant works of art, contained in the residence No. 140 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the whole forming the finest collection of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, bronzes, elegant china and lava ornaments, &c., offered at auction this season; the house is replete with everything desirable to be found in a full and fashionable furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Commencing in dining-room with rich cut glass, china, &c. Catalogues at house.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND GLASS WARE, BRONZE AND ORMOLU CLOCKS, &c.,

To be sold for account of whom it may concern, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, next to the American Telegraph office, viz.: Superb marble and ormolu clocks, China and Parian vases, bronze groups and single figures, glass ware, sevres China vases, Carara vases, &c. The ladies are invited to inspect these goods, as the sale is absolute, and will be on exhibition on Wednesday.

BULBS, BULBS, BULBS.

HYACINTHS, fine Large roots, $1 25 per dozen.
HYACINTHS, named sorts, $2 per dozen.
HYACINTHS, named sorts, extra fine, $3 per dozen.
CROCUS, fine mixed colors, $1 per hundred.
TULIPS, superfine mixed, $4 per hundred.

For sale at W. ELLIOTT'S seed-store, No. 19 John-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF CHAS. H. HAVEMEYER, DECEASED.

$2,000 Hudson River R. 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds.
$2,000 Hudson River R. 7 per cent. 2d mortgage bonds.
$2,000 Northern Indiana R. 7 per cent. 1st mort. bonds.
$4,000 Michigan Cen. R. 8 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds.
$3,000 Cleveland and Tol. R. 7 per cent. Sink. F'd. bds.
$14,000 Mich. So. and N. Ind. R. 7 per cent. S. F. bds.

80 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. R. guaranteed, $100 each.	10 North River Ins. Co., $25 ea.
1 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. (common,) $100.	10 Chic. & R. Id. R., $100 ea.
80 Cum. C. & I. Co., pref., $100 each.	40 Penn. Coal Co., $50 each.
20 Home Ins. Co., $100 each.	30 Commerc. Ins. Co., $50 ea.
16 N. A. Ins. Co., $50 each.	132 Firemen's Ins. Co., $50 ea.
	13 N. Y. Fire & Mar. Ins. Co., $100 each.
	101 Greenwich Ins. Co., $25 ea.

Catalogues on day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 12th inst., (In addition to those described above,)

Jefferson, Bowery, Long Island, Eagle, Manhattan, Excelsior, St. Nicholas, Hope and Park Insurance Stocks; Long Island and Bank of New-York Stocks, Brooklyn Gas Scrip, Illinois, Louisiana and Georgia State Stocks; and, in addition, other Stocks and Bonds.

Catalogues ready at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF CHOICE OLD LIQUORS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

An Assignee sale of half-pipes of otard brandy, 1 pipe of gin, mason Schiedam gin in pipes, fine old sherry in quarter casks, puncheon St. Croix rum, Scotch whisky, Bourbon whisky in barrels, pipe and wine vinegar, choice muscat tokay, port, maraschino and other high-grade liquors in pipes, half-pipes, barrels, puncheons, &c. Also, by order of the Executors of the late John Lafarge, deceased.

The balance of his stock of choice wines, consisting of chateau lafitte, chateau latour, chateau margaux, haut sauterne, chateau yquem and an assortment of very fine cordials.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

An elegant pair of carriage horses, rockaway carriage, harness, robes, &c.—a private establishment—horses are dark bay, black legs, manes and tails, 15½ hands, weight 1,100 pounds each, and very stylish, fast drivers; kind and gentle in all harness, and both very superior under the saddle; have been used only as family horses, and is a very rare chance for a desirable purchase.

Also, a fine, four-seat rockaway, robes, &c. Can be seen at any time on application at our store.

Also, a chestnut horse, nine years old, 16 hands high, and gentle in harness or under the saddle, a good family horse and sold for want of use; a covered rockaway, with moveable front and seats for four persons.

Also, a silver-plated single harness.

Also, a Canadian pony, a beautiful saddle horse.

E. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, a large line of the above goods, consisting of fine gold hunting English patent and straight-line levers, duplex chronometers, nickle movement anchors and cylinders, 18-carat hunting magic levers and ladies' enameled watches, silver hunting English patent levers, nickle movement anchors and cylinders, fine gold guard, fob, vest and chatelaine chains in great variety; also, fine gold single-stone and cluster diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, studs, buttons, and also very fine diamond and opal set; one splendid 18-carat gold bracelet, with watch inclosed in centre; gold, garnet, pearl and plain 18-carat rings, pins, brooches, ear-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original oil-paintings, from the various schools of modern art, represented by the following artists, viz.: Lambinet, Poorus, J. G. Brown, Wm. Hart, S. Colman, A. D. Shattuck, Oertel, W. M. Brown, Inman, Hekking, Van Severdonk, Schaep, Smets, Verboven Ball, A. Barland, Roedel, Pope, and others, favorably known to the art public. Also a fine medallion, in marble, by E. H. Parks, of this City. The attention of connoisseurs and the public is requested.

E. P. FAIRCHILD & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—E. P. FAIRCHILD & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 13, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 564 Broadway, a large assortment of house furnishing goods, consisting of plated-ware, cutlery, double-barrel guns, hollow-ware, wooden-ware, Japanned toilet sets, fire sets, mats of every description, tea trays, meat safes, &c. Also, iron safe, store-fixtures, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c., AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a full assortment of staple goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging four feet wide on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues; sewer in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues (in connection with sewer in Eighth-avenue.) The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and both sides of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents to Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. Apply at the Agency, No. 1 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York. R. A. S. LYNCH.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED NOT to negotiate or purchase a promissory note for $100, made by ROBERT R. JONES to his own order, bearing date March 3, 1862, and payable twelve months after date, as the said note is without consideration and void.

MEDICAL.

ADVISORS, PHYSICIANS, IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Highly important to both single and married. [illegible] London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (78th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations) [illegible] and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nightly, with the urine or in sleep, Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, [illegible]; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED. YES, A POSITIVE CURE.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, AND LIFE ITSELF

IS THE INFORMATION FOR CONSUMPTIVES, and sufferers by fits, dyspepsia, asthma, bronchitis, obstinate coughs, marasmus, nervous debility, neuralgia, &c., to be found in DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," which will be mailed free (post-paid,) to all who will send me their names. The prescription used for the cure of the above death-dealing afflictions may be put up in any drug-store, and are entirely free from minerals. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Less and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his wonderful [illegible] he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most obstinate cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to be cured elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient office at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most perfect confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduated physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in success of restoring deteriorated and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 13 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circulars, first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 136 Bleecker-st., near Laurens-st. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, (near 28th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, notoriously, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $5 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address DR. POWERS, No. 13 Laight-st.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $1. Sold in New-York by OLIVER & FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Lettres Française. Rubber "checks" to natural consequences. Three different articles. Price 25 cents and 40 cents each, or $3 and $5 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient, which has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; but when they find their Red are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps. 130 pages, 130 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 162 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

MACHINERY, &c.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

"Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000. CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.

INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The interest on these Bonds is at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, in coin, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, most POPULAR and most AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, through the confidence and patriotism of the people, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The Coupon Bonds are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The Registered Bonds in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from date of Subscription, and is payable in Gold at the Mint or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold, the Bonds yield about eight per cent per annum. The ample provision made by Custom Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue for the payment of Interest and liquidation of the Principal, makes an investment in this loan safe, profitable and available at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the principal loan in the market, and a profitable mode of investment for Trust Funds, the surplus funds of capitalists, as well as the earnings of the industrial classes.

Subscriptions received at par in Legal Tender Notes or notes and checks of Banks at par in New-York. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1862.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchasers of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS AND SIGHT DRAFTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE. TAYLOR BROTHERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY and NO. 70 WALL-STREET.

BANKING OFFICE OF CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.

Nov. 8, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Effingham Townsend,	C. P. Leverich,
William Agnew,	William G. Bent,
William S. Herriman,	Charles Burkhalter,
Jacob R. Nevius,	F. C. Havemeyer,
Joseph A. Sweetser,	Abraham B. Van Nest,
Charles N. S. Rowland,	Edward H. Owen,
Edward C. Fellows,	John F. Halsted,
John L. Phelps,	Lawrence M. Lalbler,
Jacob Harsen,	Charles D. Matthews,
Edmund Penfold,	William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.

Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury. Peter I. Nevius, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary. CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
WM. K. BELCHER,	CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN,	CHAS. SANDFORD,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	GEO. OPDYKE,
THOS. DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN R. DUNHAM,	THOS. WOODWARD,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE Third and Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are notified that the Preferred Stock will be ready for delivery on and after the 10th instant.

Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery at the same time, in exchange for Stock of the old Company, according to the plan of reorganization. CHARLES BUTLER, Chairman.

TO HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISSUED IN AID OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Since the attendance of the Farm Mortgage Committee here, in July last, over twenty mortgages have been settled, and others are in process of settlement. A list of fifty more, ready for settlement, has been received; the holders of the same, the list will be laid open for parties interested, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, Room No. [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st. L. H. MEYER, Chairman, Trustees' Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Creditors.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice. By order of the Board. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE CLARK'S PATENT STEAM AND FIRE REGULATOR CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING DIVIDEND Scrip issued by Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst. E. R. PRATT, Treasurer.

$3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,250, $1,000, $500.—The above amounts to loan on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh; also, several larger amounts to invest in New-York City. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, JUN., Attorney-at-Law, 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, N. Y.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 60 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. LOAN OF BONDS.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 17th inst., and then opened, for the loan of ONE MILLION, FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, being the unissued amount of the three years' bonds authorized by law, and remaining undisposed of. Offers for any amount not less than one hundred dollars will be considered, but the Department will be at liberty to decline all proposals not regarded as advantageous to the Government.

Ten per cent. of each amount offered must be deposited with an Assistant Treasurer, and will be forfeited in case of acceptance of proposal and non-payment of the balance within ten days from date of notice of acceptance.

All deposits on account of proposals not accepted, will be immediately returned to the offerers. On receiving deposits, the Assistant Treasurers will, when any deposit may be made, issue duplicate certificates—the original of which he will deliver to the offerer, by whom it must be sent, with his proposal, to the Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be considered, in absence of such a certificate; nor will any proposal be received after 12 o'clock of the day fixed for the opening.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

NO. 21 WALL-ST., Corner of Broad.

GWYNNE & DAY, STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT PAR.

Interest to commence from date of purchase. PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

Also, STOCK and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK, No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at [illegible] per annum. For particulars apply to JOHN H. PERT, No. 40 Park-place, New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold on Commission, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 23 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 3, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board. THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED all the risks against Fire of the ADRIATIC FIRE INS. CO., policy holders in the said Company are requested to make applications for renewals and other business appertaining to their policies direct to this office. Those desiring can surrender their old policies and receive the policy of this Company instead. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessaries for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon.

The Commission has, from the first, protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose misdirected kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly encouraged and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, GEO. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong; Horace Binney, Jr.; Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt; R. W. Burnett; Hon. Mark Skinner; Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. J. GRAU.

NOTICE.—Seats can be secured TO-DAY, IN ADVANCE, FOR FRIDAY'S OPERA, for the GRAND GALA MATINEE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, at BREUSING'S, SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, and BIBELL & SALISBURY'S, No. [illegible].

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, Second appearance of [illegible] and debut of the new contralto, MLLE. MORENSI, When will be presented Verdi's famous opera of IL TROVATORE.

Leonora ... Morensi. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI, Sig. MUZIO Musical Director and Conductor.

ON FRIDAY, Nov. 14, DEBUT OF MME. LORINI in Bellini's grand Tragic Opera of NORMA.

On SATURDAY next, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock, GRAND GALA MATINEE. PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS, Which can now be secured at the usual ticket offices.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Meyerbeer's latest and most celebrated Opera of DINORAH (Le Pardon de Ploermel) For the début of Mlle. ANGIOLINA CORDIER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE. SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK. GRAND GALA MATINEE. Admission to all parts, $1. Seats can be secured without extra charge, at all the ticket offices, commencing to-day.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mr. Wheatley begs leave to inform the public that EDWIN FORREST Will appear this evening, and for THIS OCCASION ONLY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, in his great character of HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Nights of performance of MATILDA HERON, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE. No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. DIRECTOR ... CARL ANSCHUTZ. EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS of Mozart's chef d'œuvre of THE MAGIC FLUTE. (Die Zauberflöte.)

Never before produced here so complete in all details as at this establishment, and without abridgement, with the original libretto by Schickaneder.

Admission ... 50 cents. Secured seats ... 25 cents extra. Family Circle ... 25 cents. Doors open at 7; opera commences at 8.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14— Beethoven's immortal Opera of FIDELIO.

THE MYERS SISTERS WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT OF DRAMATIC READING AND SINGING, ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, assisted by Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Pianist. Tickets 50 cents each; to commence at 8 o'clock.

TERESA CARENO, THE CHILD PIANIST, 8 years of age, will give her FIRST GRAND CONCERT, At Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, for which occasion the most eminent artists are engaged. Further particulars in future advertisements.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES. Mrs. Z. E. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

HOPE CHAPEL—THIRD MONTH OF THRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, also SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 13th-st. TO-NIGHT, Wednesday, CENTRAL PARK. The Comic Drama, in five acts, written expressly for Mr. Wallack, with Novel effects, Startling situations, and Splendid new scenery.

CENTRAL PARK. With the following excellent distribution:

Wyndham Otis ... Mr. Lester Wallack. Kerr Flamberry ... Mr. John Gilbert. Mr. Myrtle ... Mr. Norton. Harry Dashford ... Mr. Reynolds. Robert Crutch, from England ... Mr. Young. Bayley ... Mr. Parkes. Shoestring, a footman ... Mr. C. Fisher, Jr. Grabbles, a City Policeman ... Mr. Browne. Dobson, Central Park Policeman ... Mr. Hudson. William ... Mr. Turner. Mrs. Kerr Flamberry ... Miss Mary Gannon. Flora Myrtle ... Miss Madeline Henriques. Bridget Toolloom ... Mrs. John Sefton. Mittens ... Mrs. Reeves.

Synopsis of Scenery and Events.

ACT FIRST. Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House and Garden, near Central Park. In this act will be shown how a trifling circumstance may lead to a grave error.

ACT SECOND. Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House, as before. In this act will be shown how the effects of one mistake may possibly produce two or three more.

ACT THIRD. A Bachelor's Apartment in 24th-st. In this act will be shown that there is no improvement in the parties concerned, but rather the reverse.

ACT FOURTH. Drawing-room in Flamberry's House. In this act affairs are wound up to a state of confusion and desperation that nothing but some fortunate chance can unravel.

ACT FIFTH. Lake at Central Park. This scene will represent the Park with all the effects OF FOLIAGE, ROCK AND WATER, as it appeared during the recent autumn weather. The act commences in confusion. Whether the parties concerned are eventually released from the dilemma—and if so, how—will be revealed in THE DENOUEMENT.

THURSDAY—Fourth time, SPEED THE PLOUGH, which continues to attract densely crowded audiences. FRIDAY (second time) and SATURDAY (third time)— CENTRAL PARK. MONDAY (first time)— THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8.

GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SOIREE AT IRVING HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

Miss NINA FOSTER will give an entertainment to the Musical and Dramatic Connoisseurs of this City, consisting as follows:

"The Shadow Song," from Dinorah, Meyerbeer's latest work, about to be produced at the Academy; also "TACCA LA NOTTE," from TROVATORE, sung by Mrs. FARNHAM, the celebrated Soprano, who last Summer made such a successful debut at Newport under Signor BARILI.

A new operatic Romanza, by the recent brilliant debutant, the Tenor, CASTLE, accompanied by his instructor, Signor ABELLA.

Two of his most original compositions, by the distinguished native Pianist, HARRY SANDERSON.

Two exquisite fantasies upon operatic and classic themes, by the celebrated Violinist, THEODORE THOMAS.

In addition to the attractions contributed by these eminent artists, Miss FOSTER will herself appear in three of the five dramatic personations which have already established her fame upon the stage of SALOON THEATRICALS, viz.:

2. THE PARRHASIUS of N. P. WILLIS.
3. "JULIET," in several of its most exquisite scenes.
3. The famous "Scolding Scene," in the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Miss FOSTER alternately assuming the parts of Sir PETER and of Lady TEAZLE, effecting, without the aid of costumes, the perfect individualization of the widely different characters with a success which has won repeated encomiums from the first of New-York and Boston critics.

Tickets to be obtained at Irving Hall during the week and on the evening of the Soirée.

The performance will commence at 8 P. M. precisely.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors.

MONDAY, NOV. 10, Third week of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled THE TREATY WITH JAPAN. GEORGE CHRISTY ... as ... Julius Quackenbush. Which will be performed EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR. Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE, for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $135. Second Cabin Passage ... 100.
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $140. Second Cabin Passage ... [illegible].

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

N. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly. Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS ... 2,500 tons | AMERICA ... 2,000 tons. EMPIRE CITY ... 2,000 tons | BONAPARTE ... 2,000 tons.

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY ... Nov. 24 | TUESDAY ... Dec. 9. Passage money to Nassau ... $50. Passage money to Havana ... $[illegible]. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MARION, for New-Orleans, are requested to send their baggage on board before 12 o'clock on the day of sailing, Wednesday, 12th inst. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ... Saturday ... Nov. 15. CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... Nov. 22. ETNA ... Saturday ... Nov. 29. and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	46

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 15. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $83 and $93; Steerage, found with good provisions, $38. Return passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $180; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 12th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 till 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 98 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $12 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO RENT, A THREE-story, high stoop house, very handsomely furnished, and in a very fine locality in Brooklyn. The board of three adults will be considered an equivalent for the rent. Apply at No. 13 Wall-st., room No. 10, or No. 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 50x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A ROOM, 25x40, OF SHOP NO. 177 WEST 33d-st., lit with gas, and every convenience; well adapted for any shop or manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, rear building.

TO LET—IN GOOD ORDER—POSSESSION IMmediately, the large three-story house No. 19 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with large closet, for one or two gentlemen; convenient to City cars; no boarders or children. No. 202 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x16 feet. Inquire in the office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,259 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, (NO CHILdren,) a furnished house until May 1, between Madison and 8th avs., and 20th and 36th sts. If not fully furnished, the advertiser would add what may be required from his house in the country. Address Mr. HAMILTON, Box No. 3,530 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A small house, neatly furnished, is wanted by a careful tenant, until the 1st of May or longer. Location between Fulton and Myrtle avs., and above Raymond-st. Address H. J., Box No. 1,390 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—HALF A SMALL HOUSE, WITH A respectable family in the upper part of the City, west of 6th-av., south of 59th-st.; references exchanged. Address J. D. W., Box No. 208 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THREE-EIGHTHS INTEREST IN A well-known establishment in this City, for the manufacture of steam-engines, boilers and other machinery; connected with it is a large brass and iron foundery. The establishment is now in successful operation, with a large amount of contract and repair work on hand. For particulars, inquire of JAS. S. DE MOTT, with F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, with the above amount, in a manufacturing business of a chemical nature. The article is not made in this country by any one else, and can be sold for cash as fast as made, and to an unlimited amount, at a profit of at least fifty per cent. None but bona-fide parties need call at the factory, No. 163 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 381 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. BARNEY WILLIAMS. EDWIN BOOTH.

Mr. JOHNSON has the pleasure to announce that this evening, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, first appearance of [illegible] ARTHUR BRUCE'S [illegible] Achieved in the representation of SIR EDWARD MORTIMER IN THE IRON CHEST, AND DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. EDWIN BOOTH Will appear in these TWO CHARACTERS, Pronounced by all who witnessed them as among the most brilliant of his representations, and perhaps THE MOST BEAUTIFUL DRAMATIC PICTURES Presented for many years on the stage. MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW as MARITANA.

The many friends and admirers of EDWIN BOOTH Will remember that this is positively HIS LAST WEEK Of performance. On MONDAY, Nov. 17, Those world-renowned artists, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, Will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley.

CROWDED HOUSES GREET GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE AND YOUNG AMERICA.

In announcing the return of this celebrated troupe, the management begs to state that under no circumstances can the engagement be prolonged beyond TWELVE NIGHTS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1862, will be presented the great fairy pantomime, entitled THE RED GNOME.

The Famous Warrior ... GABRIEL RAVEL. The Red Gnome ... YOUNG AMERICA.

To conclude with the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD, BY THE GREAT CHILD ARTISTS.

The entertainment will commence with the roaring Farce, entitled 'TWAS I, By the Dramatic Company.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Parquet Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

On Saturday next, Nov. 15, A GRAND RAVEL MATINEE, Commencing at 2 o'clock. Box book open on Thursday morning.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, OF NEW-YORK, WILL OPEN ITS THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17, AT THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. By order of the Board of Control. VINCENT COLYER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.

L. J. VERNET'S Picture of the BAY AND MARKET of RIO DE JANEIRO, now on exhibition, for two weeks only, at GOUPIL'S, NO. 772 BROADWAY. Admission, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 13th October, 1862, leave James Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3, 4, 5. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be prepaid before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt.

P. S.—A night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Syosset. At 4 P. M. for Hempstead. At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank, and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:05 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:50 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave FROM CHAMBERS-ST.: Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M. FROM 31ST-ST.: 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M. 10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Absecom, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., at 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M., Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M., and 1:30 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 2 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 3 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 3½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 8:45 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 22,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 169 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:

Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B 2,390; A 2,391; B 2,392; C 2,393; twenty $50 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,045 to 4,064, both inclusive.

Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 1,671, 2,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513.

Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 2,488, 2,489.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

Any information to be sent to Sag Harbor Savings Bank, Sag Harbor, L. I., or to the Superintendent of Police, New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNing, 10th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock, in a 3d-av. car, a small-sized Manhattan Company check-book. If the finder will leave the book at the office of the Manhattan Company, No. 40 Wall-st., the above reward will be paid.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible]. ISSERS & KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES. C. A. WHITEHORNE, No. 63 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS. FOR A VERY FEW DAYS ONLY. THE ESQUIMAUX FAMILY, ESQUIMAUX FAMILY, ESQUIMAUX FAMILY, consisting of a man, woman and child, Brought to this country from Davis' Straits, Greenland, by C. F. HALL, the Celebrated EXPLORER. They will be on exhibition from 7½ A. M. till 10 M., from 2 till 4, and from 6½ till 10 P. M. ONE WEEK MORE, OF COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, Who has just returned from Washington, where he had had the honor of entertaining PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET, as well as the EMBASSADORS FROM FOREIGN COURTS, from whom he has received many valuable presents. As he is nearly ready to sail for Europe, he cannot possibly REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS. REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS. He will be seen AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES, including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also, to be seen MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY, Also, to be seen LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES OF GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE, GEN. CORCORAN, and the gigantic [illegible] COMMODORE FOOTE. Also, Life-size Likeness of that curious creature, the WHAT IS IT, in conversation with JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, [illegible]. Also, life likenesses of QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES. OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA PERFORMING BEARS, May be seen day and evening, and, at intervals, will PERFORM VARIOUS ASTOUNDING FEATS. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders. BUCKSTONE'S GREAT DRAMA, ISABELLE; or, WOMAN'S LIFE. ISABELLE; or, WOMAN'S LIFE. ISABELLE; or, WOMAN'S LIFE. will be produced, with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, Music, Decorations, Costumes, &c., &c. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Inimitable Comic Singer, appears at each performance. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

PALACE OF MUSIC. 14th-st., corner 4th-av. CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS. GREAT SUCCESS. OPEN EVERY EVENING. This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved —a new floor has been laid to improve [illegible] stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable. CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS comprise the following well-known performers: Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, [illegible], Trimble, Gibbs, Rosati, Wertner, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c. By request of many families, A GRAND MATINEE On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Doors open in the evening at [illegible]. Tickets 25 cents.

IRVING HALL. FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS' THIRD GRAND CONCERT, Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 13. New Costumes, Songs, Duets, and Choruses. Songs of our Forefathers. Tickets 25 Cents.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—THE LADIES OF the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, (between Concord and Tillary sts.) will hold a Fair and Festival in the Lecture Room of their Church on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 12 and 13, for the Benefit of their Sabbath-School. Tickets, 25 cents. To be had of the Committee, or at the door, good for either night.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, For the Benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, CAVALRY, Its History and Employment in War—Its Efficiency and Numerical Strength in European Armies in Contrast to the Arm in the U. S. Army. Army Can Succeed Without It. Maj. H. ROBINSON, on invitation will lecture on the above subject. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets [illegible] at the door. Admission 25 cents.

IRVING HALL. THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER, MR. MASON JONES, will deliver his FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA, ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, his theme being GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION. Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; [illegible], Broadway, and at [illegible].

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 123 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the jurors is emphatic and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment, [illegible] on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVE stolen the piano scales of the late Gravesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such unrivaled excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out entirely new scales and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the lost scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and the scale has been [illegible] these fine, rich-toned instruments at No. 479 Broadway, New-York. J. H. HALE & CO.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—The best Pianos made. Some very fine Seven-octave Pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, No. 538 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, (First-class.) For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $[illegible] to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $125 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 29th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR Quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

Rebel Persecution of Unionists in Florida.

MORE VALUABLE PRIZES.

Cotton and Munitions of War Captured.

Eight Prizes Awaiting Adjudication at Key West.

DISAPPEARANCE OF YELLOW FEVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Key West, Fla., Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Magnolia*, from Apalachicola and Cedar Keys, Fla., we learn that several Union [illegible] have escaped from the former place and taken refuge on the blockading vessels [illegible]. One of them had given warning [illegible] of a force of rebel cavalry, and being [illegible] to hide himself in the [illegible], his only refuge was to fly to the naval vessels for protection. Another [illegible] whose mother being known for her [illegible] Union sentiments, was violently arrested in the night, and hurried off a prisoner to Tallahassee. [illegible] daughter fled to the bark *J. L. Davis*, [illegible] upon her story being heard, a party was sent on shore [illegible] the steamer *Fort Henry* who seized three of the first men they could find in Apalachicola, [illegible] them on board the *Fort Henry* as hostages, gave notice that upon the safe [illegible] they would be set at liberty.

At Cedar Keys, a short time since, a white flag was [illegible] the railroad terminus, and a party [illegible] from the blockading steamer *Somerset*, while approaching the shore observed that women and children were plainly in view. When, [illegible] the boats were near enough, a [illegible] upon them from the shore, when they suddenly put about, but did not escape until seven of the crew were wounded, two of whom have since died. The steamer *Tahoma* arriving there the following day, an attacking party was fitted out from her and the *Somerset*, numbering something over one hundred, who went and attacked the rebel force, which proved to be about forty strong, routing them and killing [illegible] number, so rapid was [illegible]. All the railroad buildings and improvements [illegible] fired and destroyed.

The United States gunboat-schooner *Samuel Rotan* [illegible] our harbor on the 28th, returning for repairs from her station off St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., where [illegible] for the last five months. She brings two [illegible] women from that place.

The bark *James L. Davis* (gunboat) arrived from Apalachicola the 29th, having as passengers three of the ladies before alluded to. One of them is an old [illegible], whose father now lives here. Her husband is in the rebel army, and, finding it difficult to support herself there, has sought this mode of [illegible].

The English brig *Spec*, Capt. Mulligan, from Jamaica, bound to New-York, cargo of mahogany, [illegible] harbor on the 29th, having lost one man by fever, and had several more sick, one of whom has since died.

The sloop *C. L. Brockenbrough*, of Apalachicola, Fla., was brought in a prize by Acting Master G. W. Brown, on the 30th. Cargo, sixty-four bales of cotton. This sloop was cut out from the harbor of Apalachicola by the boats from the U. S. steamers *Fort Henry* and *Tahoma*, who were constantly fired upon by persons concealed. The vessel had been scuttled and was full of water, and in that condition she was towed out by the boats to a place of greater safety before they could bail her out or stop the holes. When passing out by the warehouses and other buildings, [illegible] were constantly discharged by persons [illegible], but there was but one of our men wounded, and he has recovered. Great credit is due to [illegible] in this gallant affair, and particularly to Prize Master [illegible] of the *Fort Henry*, and his crew, who undertook the perilous enterprise of navigating this little vessel across the Gulf. The first day out he was compelled to beach her to save her from sinking, and there bailed her out and again put to sea. During nine days of very rough weather they were compelled to bail out water, as the pump was entirely inadequate to the leak, and the seas were breaking over her at such a rate that they were compelled to cut away through her bulwarks on each side to keep her decks free.

Another small prize, the schooner *Frances*, of Nassau, from Abaco, with a full assorted cargo, was captured off Indian Key by the steamer *Sagamore*, [illegible], and sent in here on the 27th.

A very large amount of army and naval stores upon this Island and at Tortugas will be lost to the Government, from causes that should be of sufficient [illegible] to guard against. In the first place, the quantities sent here were immensely large, sufficient for a year's supply. Then the destructive effect of our climate on flour, bread, rice, corn, &c., is such that no prudent dealer will order more than a three months' supply of either. The very best care cannot save these articles from destruction much beyond that time.

The United States steamer *Sagamore*, Capt. [illegible], returned from a cruise to Indian River on Friday night, the 31st, having in tow a small schooner, the *Trier*, of Nassau, with a cargo of salt, which she captured off the harbor of Indian River inlet. The schooner had been cleared at Abaco for Port Royal, S. C. A good market for salt. This is the second prize of the *Sagamore* during her short cruise, although she failed to find the vessels at Jupiter, which was the object of the cruise.

Three prize steamers, condemned by our Court, were sold on Saturday, the 1st, at the following prices: Steamer *Alliance*, $11,000, to Wm. Curry; steamer *Anna*, $16,250, Government; steamer *Union*, $[illegible], Government. The two latter were bid in by the United States Marshal, the price not being within the limits of appraisement.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Key West was held on the 31st, to raise funds for the relief of the families of volunteers in the United States Army. Patriotic speeches were made, and about $1,000 collected for that important object. It is [illegible] by some direct [illegible] substantially indorse the policy of the Government, and pledge its determined and unflinching support. I know that is the individual sentiment of a great majority of those present. The meeting was a decided success, and should be accepted in its substantial results as an evidence of deeper and more devoted loyalty to the old flag than anything it placed upon the record.

The United States steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding Rogers, returned from a cruise on the 30th. She has been about three weeks on the coast of Cuba and in the Gulf scouting the shore to St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., and has made no prizes. The crew of this ship, who have suffered so badly from the yellow fever, are now in excellent health, and Mr. Harris, her Executive Officer, expresses the belief that they are now entirely safe from that scourge.

There are now no cases of yellow fever on the island or in the harbor, and with the cool and favorable weather there is no further apprehension in regard to it [illegible] week, at Fort Jefferson, (Tortugas,) there were several cases, two resulting in death. The others were in a mild form, and as they now have the experienced physicians and nurses from here, there is but little apprehension felt that the result will be serious.

An arrival from Havana reports the United States steamer [illegible] has taken three prizes, one bark and two schooners—the former laden with arms and ammunition, and all sent North for adjudication.

There are now eight prize vessels in our harbor, awaiting the action of the Admiralty Court, which is on a tour to the North—the Judge and District-Attorney both, heading [illegible] ardently and [illegible] during the warm season through which we have just passed. They are expected to return the last of this month, and early in December all the accumulated business will of course be dispatched. The Prize Commissioners are [illegible] investigating all the cases, and will be fully prepared with all the documents.

The following war vessels are now in port: U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Sommes, (Flag-ship;) U. S. steamer *Huntsville*, Lieut.-Commanding Rogers; U. S. steamer *Sagamore*, Lieut.-Commanding [illegible]; U. S. steamer *Magnolia*, Lieut.-Commanding [illegible]; U. S. steamer *Fort Royal*, Capt. Morris; U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, Capt. Trenchard, (just arrived;) U. S. schooner *Samuel Rotan*, U. S. bark *James L. Davis*. F.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Banks' Expedition—Is Texas its Destination?—Yorktown—Why not March on Richmond by the Peninsula or James River?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

Within little more than one year we have seen depart from this point three important Southern Expeditions, and if we are to believe all we hear and see, we are about to witness the departure of the fourth.

First came the Sherman Expedition, which, with unequaled magnificence sailed out of the Roads on the 19th of October. On the 12th of January followed the eventful Burnside Expedition; and, later, came Gen. Butler's Ship Island Expedition. Previous to all of these, was however the completely successful expedition more properly Commodore Stringham's, which electrified the country by the capture of Hatteras—a naval display which, as a whole, has not since been excelled.

The expedition next to sail, and of which the *Spaulding*, with the Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment, is the forerunner, is reported to be that which Major-Gen. Banks will command, the destination of which is commonly supposed to be Galveston Bay. I do not know as there has been any attempt or wish to keep the matter a secret. Taking the history of the Sherman and Burnside Expeditions as examples, we may safely conclude that it will be weeks, months even, before Gen. Banks will pass out of the Capes. But there are reasons that lead me to believe, that, while the Expedition will not sail immediately, there will be no such extraordinary delay as attended the movements of the two expeditions referred to. We find reason enough for this conclusion in Gen. Banks himself; and this I say with no intention to reflect on the heads of his predecessor expeditionists. The remaining reasons why I conclude there will be no such extraordinary delay, may not be well to relate. Enough to know there is every reason for believing that Gen. Banks will depart at the appointed time—be that next week or next month. It may be remarked that the season, a month hence, will be quite as propitious for landing Northern troops in an extreme Southern latitude as now.

But is the destination an extreme Southern one? Is it Galveston Bay or some other Southern port? Is it, indeed, in the South at all? There appears to be willingness enough to have this become the current belief to create the shadow of a suspicion as to the port of destination.

I cannot resist remarking on the confidence felt by every one in Gen. Banks, who, after all, should scarcely wish to exchange his reputation for that of any other General. It is true he has not had a brilliant career; but he has done all things well; and whether it was as little more than wagon-master to a Government train, or in executing a skillful retreat with a handful of men, he did his duty, and uttered no complaint. The country has not failed to take his measure, and compare him justly with others, not excepting those who, with far less to complain of, did little less than throw up their commands in the face of the enemy. The country will regard, hopefully, the expedition which the Government has had the wisdom to confide to Gen. Banks.

Maj.-Gen. Keyes came down from Yorktown yesterday, and proceeded to Washington by the evening boat. Not a few have thought it a little singular that this experienced officer has been set one side at a time when the country needs the services of all, especially the most active and capable of her Generals. While Gen. Keyes' command is respectable, and the field in which he has been left of no inconsiderable importance, yet were his force increased he could, and if not restrained by orders, would play a very important part in the present game for Richmond.

It is to be presumed that the Government knows what it is about, however some may be disposed to contend that certain things argue the contrary. Nevertheless, one may be permitted, without pretense to superior sagacity, to have the opinion that the true play, as the men on the board now stand, (that is, if Richmond is the prize,) is to launch a force up the Peninsula. Twenty thousand men started up the James, handled energetically and skillfully, if the force did not in four days knock at the gates of Richmond, would, on the principle of counter irritation, (as President Lincoln would say,) have the effect to withdraw a large force, probably not much less than twice its numbers, from the main rebel army confronting McClellan. Two men assailing one, so that he can give but one hand to either, certainly place him at a disadvantage. There are Generals, and, I believe, among them as good as we have, who contend that the Peninsula, or James River route, is the only one by which Richmond can be reached. It has the advantage of rendering the joint efforts of the army and navy practicable. None other has.

Certain things do seem a little strange, and not the least strange of them all is the fact, that while the rebels have massed almost their entire force, and placed all their hopes on its ability to maintain itself—literally put all their eggs into one basket—the strangest thing is, that we, by massing the Federal force, do not overpower the enemy, and crush his eggs, instead of scattering our force, dividing it into numerous small armies, for special purposes or no purpose at all. Whenever we have been beaten, there has been one story,—the rebels had the most men. We have lost, nobody knows how many battles, from this cause. Last Spring the rebels abandoned sundry points which they had been holding at the expense of dividing their force, and consolidated it in one grand army for the defense of Richmond, the holding or taking of which virtually became some time ago the fate of the rebellion.

With that army they have beaten us every time, and, doubtless, feel themselves able to do so again. What do we do? Confessedly we have scattered over the country at the present time twice as many men as the rebel army under Lee numbers, or can number, for the defence of Richmond. Can it be doubted that our force collected, and used with ordinary skill, it would form a grand army that could march over the rebel army and "on Richmond?" and can it be questioned what would be the effect of such an event, or the wisdom of such a policy?

Would 20,000 men, well clothed, drilled and officered, quite as well as a large proportion of his present army, be a valuable reinforcement to Gen. McClellan at the present time? At least as many as 20,000 are now encamped—the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck know where—where one-fifth as many would do just as well—where there are not 5,000 rebels within twenty-five miles, and they scared and on the defensive. Why are these troops thrown away—put to building Winter quarters, kept from active service, when they might improve the grand army in Virginia, [illegible] constitute the bulk of *a sufficient force for the Peninsular campaign* just spoken of.

If Gen. McClellan halts because of the superior force of the enemy—if we are to see another Chickahominy chapter because of not enough men, the country will remember that there are now within the scope of a few miles 20,000 troops engaged in nothing more valuable than building Winter quarters, while as many more are being sent on an expedition two thousand miles away. With Richmond held, however brilliant the success of Gen. Banks may be, the rebellion will be no nearer its close than before. With Richmond taken, the grand rebel army beaten, there would be little occasion for the Texas expedition.

With the amalgamation of the force to be commanded by Gen. Banks, with the idle force referred to, and the whole marching on Richmond by the Peninsula route, while McClellan's army presses down on the route by which it is already so well advanced, could any one doubt the result? And, I ask, how can our troops be used to better advantage?

When so much may be done, why should Gen. Keyes be kept at Yorktown, his force idly on the defensive, while a much larger force, within call, is employed to even less purpose? Good, sense enters a plea in behalf of consolidating these forces under the General, to coöperate with Gen. McClellan in giving the fatal blow to the rebellion in the capture of Richmond. RODERICK.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL.

Abatement of the Yellow Fever—Bilious Fevers and Dysentery Prevailing—Speculations as to the Next Commander of the Department, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Port Royal, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* stops here on her way Northward, and I take advantage of the few moments before the closing of the mails to write a few lines—indeed there is not sufficient occurring here at present to form the substance of a long letter.

The weather here since my last has been very favorable to health. Only one or two more cases of yellow fever have made their appearance. Our fears on that score have abated, and we all breathe freer, as having narrowly escaped a very dreadful epidemic. Although Yellow Jack has shrunk before the vigorous blasts of a bracing north and northeasterly wind, still bilious and congestive fevers are common, and with regiments placed in particularly unhealthy localities the cases are numerous. The Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments have both suffered severely, the Ninety-seventh having over 200 on the sick list from fever and dysentery.

This strange visitation of an epidemic has made a wonderful change, in the short space of a week—a change so sudden and so complete that it is scarce realized. The sudden removal of Gen. Mitchel, of Col. Brown, of Capt. Warfield, of Capt. Williams, and several others, all prominent officers, has changed the course of events here materially. Speculation is rife as to who will be our next commander. Many names are mentioned, but none more frequently, I have noticed, than that of Maj.-Gen. Wright. Gen. Wright was here with Gen. Sherman, and he seems to have then won the confidence and love of all the soldiery here; so much so that Wright's name is almost sure to be the one mentioned when asked whom they would like to see in command here. It is to be hoped that the Government will send an energetic and capable man here—one who will accomplish something. Evidently this and other places along the coast, but more especially this place, will be the scene of active operations during the Winter, and while the Army of the Potomac remains inactive in Winter quarters.

The rebels had a healthy dread of Mitchel, as I manifested in the late Southern papers received, wherein the people of Savannah and Charleston are exhorted, in the most strenuous terms, to make every preparation for defence, as they must expect soon an attack from Mitchel, who will not remain long inactive. Gen. Brannan, at present temporarily in command of the post, issues the following General Order, as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. Mitchel and the other officers who were, with him, victims to the fatal fever.

I am happy to be able to state that Gen. Mitchel's two sons, and Capt. J. J. Elwell, Quartermaster at this post, who have been suffering from the fever, are now reported out of danger, and near recovery.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 3, 1862.

General Orders No. 50.—It is the painful duty of the Commanding General to announce to the Tenth Army Corps, the decease of their late companions in arms:

Col. Nathaniel W. Brown, Third Regiment Rhode Island Artillery, (Chief of Artillery,) on the 30th of October, 1862.

Capt. L. A. Warfield, Commissary of Subsistence, (Depot Commissary, Port Royal,) on the 29th of October, 1862.

Capt. J. C. Williams, A. D. C., (Staff of the late Major-Gen. Mitchel,) on the 29th of October, 1862. Who have fallen victims to the epidemic prevailing amongst us.

Col. Brown, since his command of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, has, by his military ability and excellent discipline, brought that regiment to a state of efficiency, rendering it equal, perhaps, to any in the corps.

Capt. L. A. Warfield was a faithful and efficient staff officer, and his great business capacity rendered him peculiarly fitted for the position he held with such credit to himself, and service to the Government.

Capt. J. C. Williams, A. D. C., served as Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Gen. Mitchel, during his entire campaign in the West, and though but quite a young man, had already distinguished himself as a gallant and efficient officer, and was much beloved by his companions for his many good qualities of heart and mind.

In the death of these officers the Government loses three faithful and devoted servants, the army some of its most efficient staff officers; and while we who are left mourn the death of those who in life were our esteemed companions, let us look back on their many excellent qualities, and hope that in our loss they have gained. By order of

Brig.-Gen. J. M. BRANNAN.

Louis J. Lambert, Assistant Adjutant-General.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

Arrival There of Gen. Rosecrans and Staff—The Late Rebel Demonstration Against the Place, &c.

Nashville, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Gen. Rosecrans and Staff arrived last night, having left Bowling Green at 6 that morning, on train to Mitchellville, making the remainder of the trip, forty miles, on horseback, without interruption by guerrillas.

The forests are blazing along the greater portion of the route, and many dwellings have been destroyed. The country looks painfully desolate. Inhabitants, forage and stock nearly all gone.

The reports about the starving situation of Nashville were fanciful. About 20,000 bushels corn and other substantials were in store when McCook's corps arrived.

The recent attack of the enemy was a reconnoissance, and a feint to enable Morgan's guerrillas to destroy the railroad bridge.

We lost about thirty killed and wounded in the attack.

McCook has driven most of the rebel guerrillas clear back from the city.

The enemy is still in considerable force at Murfreesboro', but they are retreating as rapidly as possible beyond the Tennessee River, destroying everything as they retire.

A supply train of a hundred wagons arrived from Mitchelsville last night. Gen. Rosecrans occupied the old headquarters of Buell.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

Capture of a Steamer Laden with Arms.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

A letter from a son of Mr. Fulton, editor of *the Baltimore American*, dated Pensacola, on board the *Hartford*, Oct. 29, says that the United States steamer *Montgomery* came in this morning with a fine side-wheel steamer as a prize, loaded with arms and munitions of war, which she caught about fifty miles off Mobile, after a chase of seven hours. She was originally called the *Ariel*[illegible], but was changed to the *Caroline*. She was commanded by Capt. Forbes, of New-Orleans, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. She hails from Havana, [illegible] attempted her crew abandoned [illegible] to throw overboard the arms [illegible], but they did not succeed in making away with much of the cargo.

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Another Letter from Gen. Kearny Concerning Gen. McClellan.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

Washington, Nov. 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Times:

The elections are over, and the "tender-footed" can now have no possible compunctions in reference to the so-called attacks on Gen. McClellan. I therefore send you a long letter from Maj.-Gen. Kearny, under date of May 15, 1862, in advance of those already published, which were intended for publication, as fully appears on its face.

It is a blistering review of the battle of Williamsburgh in general, and of Gen. McClellan in particular. Its telling truth and uncontrovertible logic and facts speak trumpet-tongued to the nation, "the imposture," duplicity, want of generalship, "weakness and unreliability" of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac; and must prove a decidedly "wet blanket" to the favorite assertions and excuses, such as "Abolition forgery," "unwarrantable exposure of private correspondence," "splenetic, petulant, after-dinner letter," &c., &c., with which certain sharp critics have heretofore amused themselves and the public.

I am at a loss to know, precisely, what new dodge the worshippers of the Brazen Idol will invent to break the force and effect of a condemnation so deliberate, scathing and terrible, from a military reviewer so thoroughly independent, peculiar, capable and accomplished.

In the glare of the truth thus revealed, how "stale, flat and unprofitable," the low-bred, vulgar abuse of Pet. Halstead, for his assumed, wanton disregard of the wishes and memory of his dear friend, favorite hero, and military idol, the brave Kearny.

I can only rejoice that the General thought proper to place in my keeping that record which will enable me, in spite of threats, intimidations and revilings, to vindicate his great name and fame, and at the same time expose, from a high military standpoint, the assumptions and pretensions of one, of whom, as an officer and gentleman, he evidently entertained an opinion so unfavorable and contemptible.

Your obedient servant, O. S. HALSTEAD, JR.

Headquarters Third Division, Heintzelman's Corps, Cumberland Landing, Va., May 15, 1862.

Dear Sir: I am sorry to find that, very far from military chiefs being immaculate, that their subordinates, relying on their straight-forward conduct and truthfulness, might disregard political influence as extraneous and unnecessary, so grossly have I been outraged (and I say so as representing my Division) by the intrigues of the General-Commanding this army, that I now appeal to you and my friends for protection against imposture.

Gen. McClellan is the first commander in history, who has either dared, or been so unprincipled as to ignore those under him, who have not only fought a good fight, but even saved his army, himself and his reputation. And here, precisely, is the point. From a want of frankness and reliance in his native superiority, he fears to admit the services of others (my division in particular) lest he thereby condemns himself for a want of generalship, which gave rise to the dangerous crisis. So a great and successful battle, where the unprecedented number of 2,000 have fallen, is passed over by him in silence, while the day after that fearful fight he forestalls the glory of the victors by vamping up, in a deceitful official telegram, a mere flurry of a skirmish, where Hancock, (a charming officer and gentleman,) with preponderating numbers, drives, for an instant, a paltry few of the enemy, with a *pittance* of a loss, which bespeaks the littleness of the transaction.

This move of Hancock's, based on information that the enemy had abandoned their minor defences opposed to our right, to concentrate their forces on our left, was gotten up at 4½ P. M., expressly to relieve from pressure the severe fight of the Third Corps, enacted by Hooker from 7 A. M. until my Division, at near 3 P. M., entered under fire and took the place of his exhausted remnants, demoralized by fatigue, abandonment and want of cartridges. The fire, that lasted from about 4½, for some twenty minutes, and which then ceased, was most distinctly without results, for it was not followed up by any advance; and left me, used to the fields of battle in Europe, as in Mexico, with the full belief that an attempted succor had been given up, and that I must alone look to myself for my own means of success. For I well knew that, besides the repeated messengers that had been detached to the right, by Gens. Hooker and Heintzelman, that all there must be aware of our severe fight, from our cannon and musketry, which still rolled with the full tide of battle. This fire, tantamount to that of a half brigade, which I allude to, from about 4½ to 5 P. M., was the only one that took place within three miles of my position after my arrival, at 2½ P. M.—for I was ever constantly far in advance on the plain, in the midst of the heavy abbatis. Yet Gen. McClellan vaunts the one and assumes to ignore the other. The engagement where a similar loss in the army of the Allies constituted the great battle of the Alma, an engagement where my few (5) weak regiments suffered more (some 450 killed and wounded) than the 12,000 men of a French division, when, in 1859, it won for its General a world-wide fame as the victor of Montebello.

But when Gen. McClellan passes over, as if in ignorance, an engagement of such great proportions, it proves, beyond the blackness of the deed, which breaks down by its iniquitous injustice the spirit of his entire soldiery, that it has been the result of a malignant design of covering up from the scrutiny of the American public, a weakness of his own, a flaw in his generalship which, he well knows, if once made patent to our people, would bring him down from his accidental superiority lower than the world ever dreamed of, when exercising retribution toward McDowell for the disasters of Bull Run.

This action of Gen. McClellan has but one parallel in history, his incarcerating Stone, one of the *ablest* men of the army, on the plea that it was done on the *pressure* of the Abolitionists, when it, in reality, was to damn past being listened to, one whom he knew, if questioned by a military committee, would not avoid bringing to light the incapacity (and subsequent contrivances to smother it) which had exposed Col. Baker, and then left him, helpless, doomed and unsupported, at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

There is a secret in this matter, and although patriotism, on the eve of an expected action, may prevent me from publishing to the world the weakness of the man, to whom are confided our Union destinies, it does not preclude me from vindicating for myself and my command a recognition of our service and exposure, (no officer has ever exposed himself as I did, *for the crisis* demanded it,) and unburthen myself to friends.

As Stone has been militarily killed under a false pretence, so the secret of McClellan's sending an official bulletin on the 6th inst., after entering Williamsburgh, in which he ignores all but Hancock, and is perfectly silent as to us, and our battle of serious war (although perfectly instructed by Col. Sweitzer, his A. D. C., whom he had sent on the night of the 5th to me and Heintzelman for information) is this that he might obtain for Gen. Hancock an important character in the crisis of the 5th, the *first prestige* of its capability of fighting (which invariably petty disasters and long inaction had induced many to mistrust,) with which, with the eagerness of the whole North, it was ready to greet the first victor in the Army of the Potomac. And thus kill the military success before the country, of the real persons, so entitled, from the fact of the public being satiated by the first news—more serious than this, not only taking from those who merit the high sentiment of first prestige, but more particularly divert the minds of the country that that the culpable fact was, that he (McClellan) had allowed Hooker's single Division to fight unsupported from morning until my arrival, near 3 P. M., and from the fact that his "communications," from this being the direct and nearest road from Williamsburgh to Yorktown, were thus put in jeopardy; and that had a panic, or even a defeat, resulted here, that all his army confusedly huddled together, with an impassable, obstructed, single defile in his rear, where trains and artillery pieces were helplessly jammed together and stalled, must have been victims worse than at Bull Run. The case would have been irretrievable.

In vain would he plead that he distracted Sumner by sending him back to Yorktown, from dissatisfaction at his not having extricated Hancock, after his pseudo-victory, and for sending way to the rear for me, the last troops in the far defiles, to support Hooker, overpressed in the front. *For it was not for Gen. Sumner, commander of a defined command, to substitute himself for McClellan, the Chief.* In vain would he plead that Heintzelman should have proved a genius, and improvised some stroke of strategy, for the worthy old General has never pretended but to do his duty in his sphere, and the General-in-Chief is head of all to furnish plans, and to expressly blend into a whole the energy of all, which was impossible, as he was not there.

In vain will he impute to Gen. Hooker the committing himself to a general fight involving the whole army, when a few regiments would have sufficed to hold his own until the designs of the Chief were made known; for if the Chief is absent in the rear when his army is in front, there are very few Generals, however superior their talents, (and of such class is Gen. Hooker,) who, under the long-known [illegible] and [illegible] of Gen. McClellan, would have ventured to risk his [illegible] opportunities on their [illegible], or do any more than the best they could, and rely on him for justice.

Such is the secret of this incomprehensible mystery, and it is within the comprehension of the first citizen's mind that will spread before him the map of Virginia.

But if one point in this malignity, working with a monopolized telegraph, and a trammeled press, has affected with me more indignation than another, it sadly is that the fate of my two most gallant aids, and very dear friends, Capt. Wilkins, A. A. General, and Lieut. Barnard, have been [illegible] from the honors due to their gallantry; the same as was the case [illegible] retreat from Manassas, I was debarred, by every under-hand influence, from having published to the world, the heroic act of [illegible] noble martyr to the first cavalry success, Lieut. Hidden. Yes, this is a repetition of those times, for then, as now, I was the first general officer whose reports had been excluded from the Press. Gen. McClellan, from the early commencement of his career, seems to have singled me out (the 12th on the list of 216 Brigadiers, nearly the senior Division General on the list) to be the marked victim of his indirect injustice.

However, in this matter I am not acting, however outraged, from personal motives, but to unveil to the country, when opportunity shall permit, the weakness and unreliability of the General in command.

I inclose to you my report of the battle of the 5th.

Very truly yours,

PH. KEARNY, Brig.-General,
Commanding Third Division, Third Corps.

O. S. Halstead, Jr., Esq., Willard's Hotel, Washington.

N. B.—The following is in pencil, at the bottom: "This letter is not intended for publication now; but I hope, without forestalling the fearful condemnation that must follow Major-Gen. McClellan, for I care not to make trouble, that you will show it to all my friends, as due to me and mine. Ky."

Amusements.

Irving Hall.—Miss Nina Foster, a young lady of whom we have frequently spoken in terms of high commendation, gives a musical and literary entertainment at this establishment to-night. The ability of the lady as a reader of the first rank, and the acknowledged talent of the artists whom she has drawn to her aid point it out as one of the most pleasant affairs of the week, and as for other reasons it is a meritorious act to assist Miss Foster on this occasion, we hope to see Irving Hall crowded to its greatest capacity. Mrs. C. Parsham, a celebrated soprano, Mr. Castle, the tenor, and Mr. Theodore Thomas, the violinist and conductor, will coöperate with Miss Foster—who will read some of her best selections.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's opera of "Il Trovatore" will be given here to-night, for the debut of Mlle. Morensi, who plays the part of the gipsy *Azucena*. The new prima donna, Mlle. Guerrabella, also appears as *Leonora*.

German Opera.—Mozart's opera of "The Magic Flute" produced here with great success on Monday evening, will be repeated for the second time to-night. It is played complete, and with the auxiliary aid of a German choral society.

Palace of Music.—Mr. Campbell, the popular baritone, has opened the Music Hall of Cremorne Gardens, (corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue,) with an excellent band of minstrels. The thousands who live on the west side of the City will benefit by this new enterprise.

Wallack's Theater.—The favorite drama called "Central Park" will be revived here to-night for the first time this season.

Brooklyn Academy of Music—Miss Heron as "Camille."

The Brooklyn Academy of Music has rarely witnessed such a gathering of the beauty and fashion of the Sober City, as that which thronged its spacious auditorium last night, at the performance of "Camille."

Miss Heron, of whose marked and admirable success in the leading *rôle*, we have already written, was in her best mood. To such a brilliant audience she has rarely played, and, doubtless, from it she received additional inspiration, all of which she repaid with interest.

Miss Mary Wells kept the house in a continual roar of laughter, and Mrs. Scott, Miss Henry, Messrs. Sedwell, Burnett and the rest acquitted themselves with credit.

Miss Heron will repeat the "Camille" on Saturday night, for which occasion a large part of the house is already sold.

Mr. Forrest appears in "Hamlet" to-night.

Death of Major Lemon.—Major George Frank Lemon, Thirty-second New-York Volunteers, who was wounded in the battle of South Mountain, the same action in which Col. Matheson of the same regiment fell, died on Monday, Nov. 10, in Frederick, Md. Major Lemon was about 43 years of age at the time of his death. He served in the Mexican war in Col. Stevenson's regiment, and was one of the pioneers of California. His body will reach here in a day or two and should be received with some public demonstrations of respect.

Loss of the Bark Jane Anderson.

This vessel, belonging to Boston, went ashore on Barnegat Shoal on the night of the 5th, and went to pieces before morning. All the crew were, no doubt, drowned, one of them having been found this morning south of the inlet. The remnants of the vessel lie on different parts of the shoal. There are no signs of cargo as yet coming ashore. Some of her rigging and sails will be saved.

She was built at Newcastle, Me., in 1847, 273 tons burden, and was owned by A. T. Cochran, of Boston. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Nov. 9, Barnegat, N. J.)

From Boston—An Error in the First Count—A. H. Rice Elected to Congress.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

An error has been discovered in the first count of the votes of the Third Congressional District, which elects Hon. A. H. Rice to Congress in place of Mr. Sleeper by twelve majority.

[Advertisement.]

"Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps."

Brandy, Rum, Whisky and Wine.

The subscriber offers to the trade his stock of Wines and Liquors much below the present cost of importation. Country merchants, grocers, druggists, &c., who wish to purchase, had better make early application.

Udolpho Wolfe,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

The Antique Block in the Tower of London, whereon so many high personages have lost their heads, is a great curiosity; but the time will come when mankind will esteem, as a yet rarer object of curiosity, the blocks on which Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, makes his hats. This is about as sure as death or quarter day, neither of which is it in the province of mortal man to escape.

[Advertisement.]

The Esquimaux.—Barnum may well be called *the Prince of Showmen*, for his rank is full a head and shoulders above any other. Instance his attractions now. The Esquimaux Family alone is worth the price of admission to his Museum, to say nothing of Commodore Nutt, the excellent Dramas he presents, and thousand and one other novelties.

[Advertisement.]

The Winter No. of Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions contains a splendid display of Fashionable Novelties, and all the latest and most desirable Winter Styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, now ready, and sold everywhere at 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 43 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon rises.... 2 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 17 | Gov. Island. 12 06 | Hell Gate.... 1 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Tyrian, (Br.,) Wilson, Marseilles, Rogers & Ritch; Abraham Lincoln, Bibber, Portland, Henry L. Cagen; Thomas Fletcher, Beals, San Francisco, John [illegible], Boston, [illegible], Cobb & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Phelps, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer [illegible], Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Remsen.

Ship New-World, Macomb, Liverpool Sept. 26, with coal and 28 passengers to Cornelius Grinnell. Came out the N. Channel. Oct. 1st, lat. 55 20, lon. 23, was boarded by a heavy sea which hove the ship on her beam-ends, stove all of the bulwarks [illegible] on both sides, washed away the lee-quarter boat, and sent the other to [illegible]; shifted all the cargo between decks, washed [illegible] main rigging, and he was lost. He was not seen after the sea struck the ship. His name was Joseph Fitzgerald. Washed Mr. Clark, one of the second-cabin passengers, under a spare yard, and cut his head and neck badly before he could be extricated. The ship, at the time, was lying to under the lower maintopsail, main spencer and close-reefed foresail, washed away all the skylights, and a great quantity of water got in the cabins and between decks. We were 1 day from lon. 30 to lon. 35, with constant heavy gales from the westward. Oct. 23, lat. 44 40, lon. 40, exchanged signals with Br. ship Lord of Britain, bound E. 11th inst. 30 miles S. of Fire Island, took pilot from boat Mary A. Williams, No. 18.

Ship Columbia, Stewart, London Oct. 4, with coal to J. Atkins & Co. Oct. 31, lat. 40 5, lon. 70 25, passed the wreck of a full-rigged brig; spars all standing and rudder gone; was painted port, and had a woman figure-head; had no name on the stern; was apparently a Br. built vessel.

Ship Thornton, Wells, Liverpool Oct. 3, with mdse. and 268 passengers to Williams & Guion—all well. From Oct. 12 to the 24th, experienced a continuation of heavy W. gales. 9th inst., 20 miles east of Fire Island, took pilot from boat Fanny, No. 17.

Ship Pocahontas, (of Bath,) Delano, Genoa Oct. 1, passed Gibraltar the 12th, in ballast to master. The above ship was reported below as the Pocahontas, Scott, from London.

Ship Parliament, (of Boston,) McCalla, London Oct. 1, in ballast to Hallett & Carman.

Ship Wizard King, Cobb, Liverpool 40 ds., with salt to Southard, Wright & Hussey.

Ship Georges, Hilton, London Oct. 6, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Has had very severe weather.

Ship Greenock, (Br., of Greenock,) McFadzean, Greenock 37 ds., with coal to Tyson, Smythe & Co.

Ship Admiral, (Brem.,) Hasslop, Rotterdam, 37 ds., with mdse. to order.

Prussian bark Baltic, Grumbach, London, 51 days, ballast to Wm. Salem & Co. 6th inst., 15 miles east from Fire Island, was boarded by a steamer, who inquired our nation, where from, and if we had any cargo, and also if we had been in company or saw any vessels lately. They inquired particularly for a schooner, but as we could give them no information she steamed away from us and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. A schooner hove in sight about the same time, which she stood for; her hull, the weather getting thick, but sight of her. She was bark-rigged, painted all black, and from her [illegible] 1,500 and 1,300 tons burthen, had a small [illegible] figure-head, and had three boats on each quarter. The above is no doubt the U. S. gunboat Dacotah, as she left this port late on the night of the 5th inst., and would have been in about the place that Capt. Grumbach reports: the B. answers the above description.)

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Bahia Honda, Oct. 24, with cotton, logwood, &c., to Jacob Jex. 31st inst., with brig E. F. Newton, Dixon, for New-York. Had northerly winds most of the passage. Nov. 7, Highlands bearing N. N. W. 30 miles, took a terrific gale from N. E., which compelled us to carry an unusual press of canvas to keep off the Jersey shore. Have been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and 5 ds. within from 30 to 60 miles from the Highlands, most of the time blowing a gale. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Alamo, Godfrey, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had very heavy weather; split and lost sails. 8th inst., 40 miles E. of the Capes of Delaware, saw large quantities of barrels and lumber, apparently the deck-load of a vessel; also saw some broken spars.

Bark Charles Keen, Fisher, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. W. Mott. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage; split and lost sails, &c.; been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Magnolia, Rudolph, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had very heavy weather.

Brig Annandale, Chilton, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Ship Rhine, from London.

Ship Arcole, Bonham, hence for Marseilles, reported leaky.—(Both by pilot boat J. D. Jones.)

Ship Fanny McHenry, Smith, London Oct. 1.

Ship Sea King, from [illegible].

Bark Advance, (Br.,) Cann, Dublin Sept. 28.

Bark John Benson, from West Indies.

Brig Fenn Helena, Ridder, from Amsterdam.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Bordeaux Sept. 25.

Schr. Eckford Webb, from [illegible].

Sailed.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Aspinwall; Palatine, Washington; Matanzas, for Washington, D. C. From Quarantine—U. S. transports Catawba, Pocahontas, Connecticut, and United States, for Fortress Monroe, with Corcoran's Brigade.

Miscellaneous.

The fishing smack Geo. Benn, which was capsized and sunk on the night of the 6th inst., by collision with ship Corra Linn, has been raised and pumped out and taken into Fulton-slip. The body of the capt. Jesse Bundle was found in his berth.

Boston, Nov. 11.—The French brig Gabriel, from Puenta Arenas for Bordeaux, with cedar, was abandoned Aug. 18, off Cape Horn. Crew saved and landed at Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Charles C. Duncan—ship, hence for Liverpool, Oct. 26, lat. 47 47, lon. 32.

Kate Howe—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Oct. 29, lat. 42 42, lon. 50 20.

Lalla Rookh—ship, hence for Glasgow, Oct. 28, lat. 43 16, lon. 53 30.

Mary Jane—brig, from Demerara for Liverpool Oct. 22, lat. 42 7, lon. 54 23.

Meridian—ship, from London for New-York, Oct. 27, lat. 45 36, lon. 41 30.

Sarah—Br. ship, of and from Liverpool for Rangoon, 36 ds. out, Oct. 26, lat. 40 41, lon. 44 31.

Wurasta—Hanov. bark, hence for London, Nov. 7, lat. 41 42, lon. 61 10.

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DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 362, OCT. 29, 1862.

29, 39, 42, drew [illegible]
14, 28, 77, drew [illegible]

[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed [illegible] prizes of [illegible] each, [illegible] prizes of $500 each, and [illegible] prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $476,225.

For information or circulars, address

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